

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.

By this paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

Inside Reading Matter.

SECOND PAGE.—The Execution of Vastin L. Liénard, for the Blood of the Slave, is a true & touching Story—the Golden Opportunity; U. S. Laws.

THIRD PAGE.—Poetry—Reverie in East India.

SELECTIONS.—Camp Jokes; A Fun Review by Josh Billings; Playing on a Riddle.

THE NEWS.

This situation in Virginia is now the most important feature of the war. A battle cannot be delayed, and so much depends upon its issue that an interest is felt, more or less, by all who have ever existed since the commencement of the war. Both armies have been for months preparing for the struggle. Two acknowledged experts—generals—men stand at the helm, and reinforcements are pouring in from each, from every available source. Longstreet is said to have joined Lee, and reinforcements have also been sent to him from Joe Johnston and Charleston. Grant has drawn largely from the Army of the Cumberland and other departments, but we do not care to know his strength. We believe it to be sufficient for the emergency, and feel confident that it will be skilfully managed.

Our Louisiana news of this morning comes by way of New York, and is not as far as that published yesterday in Cairo. It however reveals this fact, that for several days previous to the disastrous battle of the Shiloh skirmishing was going on which we have heard of. The skirmishing was so heavy as to continue, upon one day, the proportions of a small battle, and yet our forces were overpowered by superior numbers, two or three days later, and troops that should have been in action at first only came up the next day.

The rebels have broken out in a new spot in North Carolina, and by way of express arrived at Fort Gray, on the Roanoke River, and are now in Roanoke. They were repulsed with great loss.

Gen. Butler is intransigent at the proposed arrangement by which Gen. W. F. Smith becomes commander of the military forces in his department. He writes a letter asking either to have a full command or be relieved.

Forrest is retreating through Mississippi. Grierson is after him.

Gen. Dana has arrived in Washington, and will be assigned to an eastern department.

Gen. Hubbell has been ordered from Memphis to Cairo. Gen. Washburn takes his command at Memphis.

Gold closed at 60½ a d.

Elsewhere we publish an important speech of President Lincoln, delivered at the Baltimore Sanitary Fair, from which it will be seen that he promises full retribution for the recent cowardly assassination of our black troops at Fort Pillow.

PROGRESS OF THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.

The recent adoption by the Senate of a joint resolution providing for an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery in the United States, is an event the moral grandeur of which is lost sight of from the greatness of the obstacles through which we have approached it. It is the summit of a Chimborazo which we have reached by an ascent so swift and yet so gradual, and we see it from so lofty a level of events, that its real proportions are concealed from us.

When the war commenced slavery was firmly established, protected by fugitive slave laws and fortified by all sorts of traditional policies and compromises, in fifteen States of the Union. The election of a President pledged to restrain slavery within these limits, was the grievance which eleven slave States made the occasion and the pretext of secession. The negative protection which the Constitution gave to slavery in the States where it existed was thus withdrawn from the seceded States by the act of Rebels themselves, while the withdrawal of their representatives from Congress surrendered slavery to the unrestrained action of the free sentiment of the North, and Rebellion exposed it to all the chances of war.

The North, walled in by Border Slave States, and chafing in the manacles of Border State policies, was slow to avail itself of the weapons which the Rebels had placed in its hands.

The year 1861 was spent in the vain endeavor to separate the cause of Freedom from that of the Union, and to prove that on the part of the North it was not an "Abolition war?" Fall one half of the population of the non-seceding States was pro-slavery, and gave a hesitating support to the Government only on condition that the war should not interfere with their "established institutions."

And, therefore, the President proceeded to invoke the loyal States to adopt the system of compensated emancipation, provided in the resolution above referred to.

On September 22d, 1862, after the instances of Antietam and the like, the President put into effect his long-delayed purpose of using the war power to strike down the legal supports of slavery in the rebel States, and on that day he issued his preliminary proclamation, being in the nature of a notice that on the first day of January following he would issue a final proclamation to secure the aid of Congress in this great work.

A bill had already been introduced in Congress for that purpose, and if the Illinois Ship Canal and similar projects were not of the people who were then in power, it would have been introduced by the Senate, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities, that it should be passed, and that it should be justified in terms of the decision of the commanders in the field.

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And accordingly, on the first day of January 1863, the President issued the great PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM, in the following words:

"On the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall then be, and hereby are, made free, and the Executive Government of the United States, and all the military and naval authorities, that it should be so, and that it should be justified in terms of the decision of the commanders in the field."

General Butler, in his order of the day, said:

"I have issued a general order that all slaves held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall then be, and hereby are, made free, and the Executive Government of the United States, and all the military and naval authorities, that it should be so, and that it should be justified in terms of the decision of the commanders in the field."

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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

The Execution of Valentine Hansen.

MISERABLE END OF A MURDERER.

The Female Vampire Eager for Blood.

From the St. Louis Democrat, etc.

We visited the county jail at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to witness the preparations for the execution of Valentine Hansen, one of the murderers of John Eliot.

Mrs. Hansen, "the little woman in black," was sitting in the office, waiting to be admitted to the last interview with her husband. She had brought a large sized sheet in a market basket, but she did not need, having been honorably supplied with provisions by the jailor.

THE FEMALE VAMPIRE.

One of the deputies informed us that the notorious "Female Vampire," Eliza-beth Mund, had just left the office, having been admitted to her application for a dose of the criminal's blood, which she considered a specific for her disease—*"a dancing of the heart."* as she said it.

Mrs. Mund, who had been to the execution of Valentine Hansen, was in the same room with her husband.

The execution of Hansen was aghast, and he was not equal either to pre-

the Vampire. Her face was pale and cadaverous, her bottom lissome (she has lost the sight of one eye) had a dark red hue, and her lips protruded as if preparing to suck the blood from a man's jugular vein. We questioned the vampire but could get no information save from her. She was waiting, the prison door of the jail, as if expecting to see the body of the murderer brought forth. Whether she succeeded in obtaining a portion of Hansen's blood, we did not stay to see.

THE CRIME FOR WHICH HE SUFFERED.

The murder for which Hansen suffered death was committed in this city on the 20th of October. It was a cold-blooded murder, and the shocking details created abhorrence in the public mind, when related in the public prints the next day.

On the evening of the 19th of October, Hansen, who was then a sergeant in the guard, and was stationed at Fort No. 4, near Lafayette Park, applied to the officer of the guard, and representing that he wanted to return to his house, desired two men to accompany him, as he had no money, and was about to be arrested. The two men were a sergeant and a corporal, and the corporal said Hansen was aghast, and he (Hansen) was in mortal dread of being shot by him. The request was granted, and the officer told Bartholomew Schilling and George Lutz to accompany him, they accordingly rode away with Hansen on arriving at the door of John Eliot's yard.

Mrs. Eliot, who was bed at the time with her husband, got up, went to the door and inquired who it was. On being answered that it was Hansen, she told them he was not at home. This was denied by him. They said he was in, and threatened, with death, to kill him if he did not come to the door. She then ordered to this point as commanding officer for the pay of soldiers' salaries and the pay of the men who were finally granted and to grant to such as graduated in colleges, and to grant to such as graduated diplomas or certificates, sealed and signed in such manner as board of directors may determine, to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation.

Approved.

THE HANDS OF DESIGNING MEN.

Lincoln remarked to me that, as the Governor of the Empire State, and the representative man of the Democratic party, Gov. Seymour, had the power to pardon the rebels, and the present silent or very doubtful friends of the Union in extremity.

Three years of fierce civil war, as they have been as soldier, should certainly make us wiser men. Editors may declare, that they did three years ago, that power against the rebellion and for his country, he would be our next President.

I think Mr. Lincoln authorized me to say so from him to Governor Seymour.

At any rate, he will resolve the power to pardon, but that the government's pronouncements were in the wrong direction. Gov. Seymour made his bed with Vallandigham, thus depriving the country of the advantages of his high position, and himself of a golden opportunity.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

[PUBLISHED—APRIL 4.]

AN ACT to authorize the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind to degree.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Board of Directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to grant and confirm such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences to such pupils of the institution, or others, who by their proficiency in learning or other eminent talents, distinction, and talents, entitled to such a degree, as may be finally granted and conferred in colleges, and to grant to such graduates diplomas or certificates, sealed and signed in such manner as board of directors may determine, to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation.

Approved, April 8, 1864.

[PENAL.—APRIL 4.]

AN ACT to amend section nine of the act approved July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act to define and punish the emoluments or gratuities to be received by directors of the army, and for other purposes."

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to the pay of each of the principal officers of the army, and to the pay of each of the principal officers of the army, and for other purposes.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of each of the principal officers of the army, and to the pay of each of the principal officers of the army, and for other purposes.

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THE CITY.

THE SECOND BATTERY.

Their Arrival Home on Veteran Furlough.

The Northern Belle, which arrived at 12 o'clock last night, had on board the officers and 47 men of the Second Minnesota Battery, which has just re-enlisted, and are to receive the usual veteran furlough.

The Battery was recruited in the fall of 1861, by Capt. Wm. A. Hotchkiss, of Anoka. It was soon after sent South, and has done active service ever since, having at Murfreesboro and other battles, fought bravely.

Fifty-eight men have re-enlisted, 12 of whom have already been furloughed, and the remainder will receive their furlough to-day. The Battery left their camp near Chattanooga on April 12th, and came directly through. These brave men, and their more veteran commander, will receive a warm welcome.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening about seven o'clock, a double team in a carriage, driven by Richard Marshall, of the City Mills, who was accompanied by Mr. Hall, of Cincinnati, ran away on Tenth street near the Capitol. Mr. Hall was thrown out violently near that place, and injured somewhat, but not seriously, it is thought. The team kept on at full speed down Washington street, and Mr. Marshall was also thrown out near the Brewery. He was very badly, if not fatally, injured on the head, being picked up insensible, and conveyed to his residence in that condition.

The team, which belonged to Benjamin & Bowles, turned down 4th street to go to their stable, and at the corner near Marshall's Castle came in collision with a building being moved along the street. The carriage was reduced to a heap of splinters, but the horses, we learn, were uninjured.

Mr. Hall was taken care of by officer Costello, at the request of the citizens who picked him up, and removed to his residence.

THE MORRIS MINSTRELS.—Laughland grow fat is an old saying, and a true one. There is nothing so good for the health as a hearty laugh, and we are certainly to have a healthy season, for the Morris Minstrels will make everybody shake their sides so violently next week, that all blues, melancholy, disease and maladies, of every description, will be driven out of the community. We are afraid the druggists and doctors will be ruined.

THE CONCERT.—The Saint Paul Musical Society gave a very successful concert last night, the fourth one with which they have entertained the public, and we may say, the best one too. We believe this is the last of the season—a matter of regret if it is so, as each concert has been a great improvement on the preceding, while the full houses with which the Society is always greeted, is an evidence that their efforts are well appreciated.

The sky was overcast with clouds last night, and appearance foreshadowed a thunder storm. At Dubuque we learn there has been such an excess of rain lately that it feared the crops will be ruined. We need a little of that sort of rain up this way to save ours. We can't afford any amount of it.

The funeral of Patrick Murnan was very largely attended yesterday—a large concourse of carriages accompanying the remains to the Cemetery.

MESSRS. CAINE & WILLIAMS have been appointed City and County Physicians for the present month.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF SAINT PAUL.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FOR 24 HOURS ENDING 12 O'CLOCK P. M. LAST NIGHT.

ARRIVED,
Favorite—La Cross.
Northern Light—Duluth.
Northern Light—La Cross.
DULUTH, IOWA.
Northern Light—Duluth.
Arrived—Carver.

The Northern Light—The Favorite—Agency of the N. W. Packet Company.

—Northern Belle.

WEATHER last night cloudy and warm, and promising rain. Wind from the South.

The river is about on a still, with three or four inches of water in the bar, and about a half foot on Mendota.

The Northern Light arrived yesterday from Dubuque, with some freight and a few passengers. Clerk Farley presides at the desk during last season. The Northern Light left at 7 o'clock.

The Favorite arrived from Fort Snelling at 2 o'clock, and left soon after for Fort Snelling, having on board 27 horses for Brackett's Battalion. She returned at dark, and will leave this morning for La Cross.

The Ariadne went up to Carver at her usual hour.

Mr. O. C. CURRIN, Ticket Agent for the Pacific and Northern and Western Packet Company, received his tickets yesterday, and will be at his post at the foot of Jackson street on and after to-day.

THE NORTHERN BELLE arrived last night at 11:30 o'clock, with the 2d Minnesota Battery, a large number of other passengers, and 22 horses for Fort Snelling. She had no freight, but started with 274 passengers from La Cross. N. B. Hatcher is Clerk. Wm. Watson 2d, Clerk of the Belle, and Capt. Cook in command.

Thermometrical Record.

KEY BY DAY, DRAUGHTS, CONVERSES, THIRD AND CEDAR STREET.

APRIL 20. 7:30 A.M. 1 P.M. 6 P.M.

1 Friday..... 31 50 41

2 Saturday..... 31 50 42

3 Sunday..... 30 49 42

4 Monday..... 30 49 42

5 Tuesday..... 31 50 42

6 Wednesday..... 30 49 42

7 Thursday..... 40 49 42

8 Friday..... 40 49 42

9 Saturday..... 37 52 42

10 Sunday..... 40 54 42

11 Monday..... 37 52 42

12 Tuesday..... 30 47 42

13 Wednesday..... 30 47 42

14 Thursday..... 30 50 42

15 Friday..... 40 49 42

16 Saturday..... 35 49 42

17 Sunday..... 35 49 42

18 Monday..... 35 49 42

19 Tuesday..... 38 50 42

20 Wednesday..... 42 57 42

21 Thursday..... 37 50 42

22 Friday..... 35 49 42

FORT SNELLING ITEMS.

A REVIEW AND INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS AND QUARTERS BY GEN. SIBLEY AND STAFF—A GRAND PARADE.

Yesterday was a gala day at the Fort. It had been understood and currently reported the night previous among the troops that Brigadier General Sibley was to review them on Thursday, although no public notice was given of the event.

Owing to this cause the attendance of civilians was very small, scarcely a score of persons not soldiers being on hand.

The entire master was arranged and directed with General Sibley's well known taste to avoid unnecessary fuss and ceremony, which, it is known abides and snob officers, is always looked on by old soldiers with disfavor.

At ten o'clock the General and his staff, mounted on finely harnessed horses, entered the Fort, having ridden from headquarters in the city, and were received and saluted by the Guard of the day, in command of Lieut. Wm. Faist, of Co. H, Eighth Regiment. The Garrison in the Fort were promptly under arms—consisting of Co. B, 6th Regiment under Captain Grant, and Co. H, 11th under Captain McCoy. The General was received by Col. R. N. McLaren, of the 2d Cavalry, commander of the post, and conducted to headquarters.

THE MAYFLOWER RESTAURANT AND SALOON on Third-street, under the management of J. Keam, has been refitted in splendid style, and will compare with any establishment in the city. The bar is furnished with the finest liquors, and the proprietors flatters himself (and everybody else says so) that Keam is the only man that knows how to make a Kangaroo cocktail, or an equinoctial punch.

The various battalions, and independent commands in and around the Fort, were soon under arms, and formed in brigade, stretching from the gate to the top of the hill above Steele's house.

H. C. Coates, of Co. A, First Regiment, commanded the line, and assigned the troops positions as follows:

On the right were the various cavalry companies—D. K. and L. of the Second Cavalry, and D. of Brackett's Battalion, Capt. Barton. The other three companies of Brackett's Battalion were absent from the post, having dispatched to La Crosse to bring up 300 horses for their use on the Indian Expedition this season. Major Brackett accompanied the staff.

The infantry were formed on the left of the line, in the following order:

First Regiment, in command of Capt. N. O. Chase, of Co. G. The veterans looked well, and were the observed of all observers. Maj. Downie was with the staff.

New recruits for the various regiments. These are now in charge of Col. Brydolf, commander of the rendezvous at the fort, and his appointment was recently made as before ordering from agents of Eastern groceries. Officers may be left with our agent, Mr. N. M. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through the Post Office. Send for catalogues.

CHAS. T. MILLER, For La Crosse & St. Paul Packet Co.

BORUP & CHAMBERS, For Northern Minnesota.

THOMAS & CO., For Northern Minnesota.

Calling attention to the above card, we wish to Shippers that all goods sent by the "Merchants' Dispatch" will be received at the post office at which we paid us for several weeks, and we will settle with the post office for the amount of the Dispatch. All claims for damage, overcharges, &c., will be paid upon presentation at our office.

J. C. H. & L. BURBANK & CO.

THE CROOKLAND GARDEN AND NURSERY is the only place in the State where a general assortment of trees and plants can be obtained suited to our climate. Having been engaged in the business here since 1859 we have many kinds of large size which offer at low rates. Persons in want of seedlings, fruit or ornamental plants, will find us a reliable source of supply. We have a large number of trees and shrubs, all as before ordering from agents of Eastern groceries. Officers may be left with our agent, Mr. N. M. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through the Post Office. Send for catalogues.

APRIL 21. 10 A.M. 1 P.M. 6 P.M.

"OUR HOUSE" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry V. Morris, of the "Our House," restaurant, at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon, lower Third-street, which he has just purchased from his old partner, has now got his number of rooms ready for the opening of the new season. He is a man of great energy and enterprise, and has already determined which of these views of freedom should control her destiny.

He will also be at the "Our House" restaurant, at the "Crystal Palace," Saloon, lower Third-street, which he has just purchased from his old partner, has now got his number of rooms ready for the opening of the new season. He is a man of great energy and enterprise, and has already determined which of these views of freedom should control her destiny.

THE MERRIDOLITIAN BAKED ROOM AND RESTAURANT—JOSEPH H. L. PROPER is now making a fashion of the city. The establishment has undergone thorough repairs, and has been well refitted, and is now in a position to do justice to the public.

The Restaurant is now arranged so as to accommodate 100 persons at a time.

The tables will always be furnished with every article necessary for a good meal.

The Baked Room is now open, and will be

open every day from 12 M. to 6 P.M.

CHAS. H. COOPER, For Northern Minnesota.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, would respectfully announce to the Merchants of this city and vicinity that they are now prepared to bring forward from La Crosse, Wis., and deliver to post office, when required, to any place in the State, money, baggage, and general freight.

The weather was very fine for such a spectacle, and added to the imposing nature of the scene.

The ceremony of review is very simple.

The General and staff rode along a few paces in front of the line, the various companies giving the "salute" as he passes, by presenting arms, while the artillery bolts forth a volley, as he passes the canon.

Arriving at the end of the line, the General and staff passed to the front, while the Brigade wheels into "column, by companies," and marching past them, gives the "marching salute." This ends the ceremony.

DINNER.

After the review was ended and the brigade dismissed to quarters, which was almost noon, Gen. Sibley and staff returned to Col. McLaren's headquarters, where they partook of his hospitalities, the discipline of the men, and the general order and system that prevailed around the whole Fort. Col. R. N. McLaren, the commanding officer, is entitled to the credit of this. Although his command is a sort of anomalous one—composed of almost incongruous elements, he has won the commendation of all—both military men and civilians—for his able discharge of the duties of post-commander—his attention to all the details of its routine and business, and his kindness and observance of the wants of the soldiers—while as a civilian and visitor we cannot help speaking of his ability and attention to those who, through business or curiosity, have occasion to claim his hospitality.

BRACKETT'S BATTALION.

The fine body of veteran cavalry are under orders to start in a few days to join Sully at the Black Hills, if we remember right. Gen. Sibley has long been anxious to get these veterans in his forces.

The fact of their being "native and to the man born," so to speak—all of them tough fellows, used to the prairie life of the northwest—and many of them being experienced rangers and Indian fighters, renders them especially valuable for the dangerous and hazardous service on which they are to be sent, right into the heart of the Indian country, where the tag of

the contest will probably come off. Maj. Brackett is not the officer to shrink from any peril, and the Sioux may expect war to the knife. The Favorite brought up 27 horses for his command last night, and the rest, 222, came on the Northern Belle at midnight.

LOCAL NOTICES.

TERTELE SOUP.—Madam Rauch will serve up Tarte soup to-day (not soft shell, in her usual *recherche* style, from 11 till 2 o'clock).

LUNCHEON at the Star and Garter to-day—Tarte soup, frog legs, roast beef, wild pigeons and snails, all à la mode.

FIFTY barrels Green Apples for sale cheap at C. E. Moore's, 10th and Washington street, between Third and Fourth, 1st & 2d.

BILL OF FARE AT LAINE'S HOUSE.—Fresh brook trout, frogs' legs, fresh oysters (by last boat—special order), marduck, wild pigeons, veal cutlets, roulades, ham, eggs, porter sauce, port wine, &c.

PROVOST-MARSHAL: General Miller deems it inexpedient to recur to the authority for the reasons:

"First—Because new recruits are twice or three times as valuable as our existing organizations as they are now, and to fill the present Minnesota regiments would require 3,000 men to be necessary to fill the present Minnesota regiments and detachments.

"Second—Because it would be impossible to raise a regiment within the period specified, and the recruits would consequently be as signed to the artillery of some other State, or to an infantry organization.

"Third—Because the time required to recruit a regiment would be too long, and the result would be to expose our troops to the winter weather.

"Fourth—Because Minnesota, like her sister States, contains a few towns with no railroads, and no means of communication with the outside world, it would be impossible to recruit a regiment in that State.

"Fifth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Sixth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Seventh—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Eighth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Ninth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Tenth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Eleventh—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Twelfth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Thirteenth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Fourteenth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Fifteenth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Sixteenth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Seventeenth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Eighteenth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Nineteenth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

"Twentieth—Because the men recruited would be inferior to those of other regiments.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 23, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation. Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents infinite means to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

THE DEVIL'S WHIP.

That slavery should make such fiends as perpetrated the recent horrible massacre of negro soldiers and their white officers at Fort Pillow, may be accounted for as a natural result of the habitual process of depravation to which the moral sense of men is subjected who are accustomed to regard and to treat a third of the population around them as cattle, outside the range of moral relations or human sympathies.

Thomas Jefferson thus described this barbarizing influence of slavery:

"The whole progress of society until this is a natural consequence of the most unfeeling debasement on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals under such circumstances."

And under such circumstances, the wholesale hanging of Union men throughout the South, the slow and covert starvation of Union prisoners at Richmond, the massacre in open day of the unarmed white citizens of Lawrence, or of three or four hundred black and white prisoners at Fort Pillow, and countless barbarities and violencies beside, that seem impossible to human nature, are rendered conceivable only as the fruit of that monstrous tree which has its root in a systematised code of violence and robbery. But that a man not subjected from his birth to the soul-destroying influences of slavery, that a man can be born, found and nurtured in the true air of the Christian North, who is not ashamed to avow his approbation of these atrocities, who applauds the horrible massacre of Union prisoners at Fort Pillow and urges the rebels to adopt something as a regular policy—argues a native, ingrained, organic baseness, as much worse than the generated wickedness of slavery or the congenital fierceness of the tiger is worse than the innate anger of the drunk-en man.

For the honor of human nature we are glad to say that we of but one being wearing the human form in the loyal States who answers the above description. We had supposed the editor of the Chicago *Times* to be about the most hardened villain in the United States, but even he revolts at the awful atrocities of his fellow-rebels at Fort Pillow; and of whatever violence the Copperhead新聞者 exerted to cover up their crimes, the Fox Pillow butchers open a depth of inhumanity and baseness from which even they recoil with horror—all but one. That one is the *La Crosse Democrat*. The one living and sentient animal—for the vile and infamous beast does not deserve the name of man—who approves and applauds the Fox Pillow massacre, and advises the rebels to continue their butcheries of unarmed and helpless Union prisoners is that Devil's whip who bears the name of Brick Pomeroy.

Here is what Brick Pomeroy says, and we beg our readers to take note of it:

"No one can blame the rebels greater for serving such a base and treacherous purpose in the situations we all would deliberate, and in addition, consider the white officers and men who are with them. The quicker the negroes, and the white men who have no more self-respect than to accept commissions and are killed for all parties."

That is the language *verbatim* as it appeared in the *La Crosse Democrat*, edited by Brick Pomeroy, and in part owned, or largely supported by the patronage of the *La Crosse* and *St. Paul* Packet Company, and the railroad interest at that point.

It is needless to say that the wretch who is capable of thus publicly applauding and advocating the assassination of Union soldiers, is necessarily insensible to any reproach addressed to the conscience or the moral faculties. It is a moral idiot; a born assassin; a brute who could strangle his mother without a thrill of self-reproach, or violate his sister without any consciousness of impropriety or sense of shame; a monster whose shadow pollutes the earth he treads upon, and whose living presence is a disgrace to the community which tolerated him.

The *La Crosse Democrat* is the organ of the *La Crosse* and *St. Paul* Packet Company, and of the Milwaukee and *St. Paul* Railroad Company's agents at *La Crosse*—that is to say it subsists upon the patronage of those institutions.

We cannot prevent those companies spending their money to foster and build up a newspaper which amuses itself in insulting and outraging not only the loyal sentiment of the community but human nature itself; but we set to work resolutely about it up this way we can prevent them having quite as much money to spend in luxuries of that sort.

THE NEW WATER ROUTE TO THE LAKES.

We call attention to the Engineer's report of the nature and cost of the proposed improvements on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and of the canal connecting them. Our readers have already apprised that a Ship Canal Convention, having reference to this route is to meet at Dubuque on the first Wednesday of May next to take the matter into consideration and adopt some line of policy in relation thereto. The improvement of the Rappids of the Mississippi river is also to be taken into consideration. This is a question in which Minnesota is equally interested with her more Southern neighbors. Any measure which promises a reduction of the enormous tax now paid on the transportation of our agricultural products to market, ought to receive the favorable consideration and prompt support of our business men.

The proposed route by the way of the Wisconsin and Fox river is already in a state of great forwardness. Regular packets are now running from Green Bay to Portage City. The packets were built at Pittsburg, and were introduced into the canal between Portage City and Green Bay by way of the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers. The Wisconsin has been navigated ever since the settlement

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

NUMBER 94.

THE BATTLE OF SABINE CROSS ROADS.

Further Particulars of the Disaster.

The Chicago *Times*, with glaring headlines, publishes what purports to be a letter written by a member of the Marine Battery to a gentleman in that city. We presume the account was copied in the *Times* office to suit their style, and subsequently presents the worst phase of the affair. Certainly it is that the Richmond papers will not rejoice over their victory more than will the rebel papers in Chicago. We give the letter for what it is worth.

Gen. Halleck, La., April 11.—Before this reaches you, you have probably heard, through the newspaper reports, concerning the disaster that has just befallen our army. Briefly the facts are these: We had been successfully engaged with the enemy until Friday, the 8th. Upon the 9th, Gen. Grant, who approached the door confidently, cigar in mouth, expecting, doubtless, to pass without question; but the veteran soldier on guard knew his duty better. Bringing his piece down to a charge, he barred the General out, and informed him, respectfully, that he couldn't go in and keep his cigar. The Lieut. General is too good a disciplinarian to digest such a point; so he yielded, threw the obnoxious weed away, and went in. After his departure an order came down from Gen. Halleck respecting the order about smoking, so far as it affected army officers.

—An adjourned meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company took place on the 1st inst. The contract with Glass, Elliott & Co., to manufacture and lay the cable was explained as agreed upon, and a resolution was unanimously passed approving of the contract. The chairman reported that within eighteen months the great work would be in a successful operation.

—By order of Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Pleasanton has been assigned to duty as command in command of the Department of Missouri.

—The Re-*Italia* arrived at Naples in eighteen days and eighteen hours from New York.

—A Washington letter has a rumor that Gen. Halleck has placed his resignation in the hands of the President and will insist upon its acceptance.

—The Rev. R. S. Henderson has been nominated for Congress by the Oregon Union Convention.

—A movement is on foot in Boston to introduce military drill in all the public schools.

—Governor Corwin, Minister to Mexico, has procured leave to come home, and he writes as if he had but little expectation of going back. He now intends to start in about a month.

—John C. Fremont is still in London. He has fits now and falls down in the street. He has never been well since he was drugged for the fight with King by friends of the latter. It is thought he will never recover.

—Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, has purchased the whole of Gibraltar Island, at the mouth of Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, for \$3,000, and intends erecting thereon a commodious building for a summer resort.

Congressional Action on the Ft. Pillow Massacre.

Prompt Retaliation Demanded.

From the Senate Proceedings of Saturday.

Mr. Howard [Rep.] of Mich., offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the conduct of sending out troops to the South as they may depute. Mr. Teller, of Colo., moved to strike out the word "conduct," and every one of our commissioners, except Lieut. Roe. Among the former is Willis Munn. He was last seen in company with his son, Bryant, and it was hardly known what for. Bryant had escaped, the war being at a standstill, and the rebels were less than fifty yards from us. Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost, was the motto. Bull Run was a failure. A few miles further on we were upon the rebels drawn in line of battle.

They stayed the rebel advance with a tremendous fire of musketry. We of the 13th Corps were ordered to continue our retreat to Pleasant Hill, twelve miles back, where we arrived about 5 P.M. We found A. J. Smith with 10,000 of the 16th and 17th Corps, to reinforce us.

It is a relief to know that hereafter he will occupy a position where his opportunities for mischief will be limited. The news of our advances from Ried River this morning, goes to confirm the statement that, on the day after Ransom's repulse, the enemy was most gloriously whipped, and we shall be greatly mistaken if, before long we do not hear that the victory of the 9th has been followed up by decisive results.

SHAKESPEARE'S THREE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.

Today is the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare, a fact, by the way, which occurred to us too late night to permit the preparation of an appropriate notice of the event, and which it is to be regretted is not to receive that general commemoration on this side of the water which the universal homage paid to the genius of the immortal bard had led us to expect.

In New York centenary festivals will be given, consisting of theatrical performances under the auspices of Mr. Edwin Booth and others, the proceeds of which will go to the erection of a statue of Shakespeare in the Central Park and in all England from centre to circumference, the day will be consecrated to the memory of its greatest and the world's greatest dramatic poet.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

The election in Chicago last Tuesday was a rather mixed affair. For this office Thomas B. Brown, the Union candidate received three hundred and one majority. The Republicans gained four Aldermen, making the Council a tie, and the Mayor who is one of the meanest Copperheads on record, will have the casting vote. The thing most to be regretted is that this secures the city printing for the *Times*, without which this organ of Jeff. Davis could not eke out an existence.

THE NEW WATER ROUTE TO THE LAKES.

We call attention to the Engineer's report of the nature and cost of the proposed improvements on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and of the canal connecting them. Our readers have already apprised that a Ship Canal Convention, having reference to this route is to meet at Dubuque on the first Wednesday of May next to take the matter into consideration and adopt some line of policy in relation thereto.

The improvement of the Rappids of the Mississippi river is also to be taken into consideration. This is a question in which Minnesota is equally interested with her more Southern neighbors.

Any measure which promises a reduction of the enormous tax now paid on the transportation of our agricultural products to market, ought to receive the favorable consideration and prompt support of our business men.

The proposed route by the way of the

Wisconsin and Fox river is already in a state of great forwardness. Regular packets are now running from Green Bay to Portage City. The packets were built at Pittsburg, and were introduced into the canal between Portage City and Green Bay by way of the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers. The Wisconsin has been navigated ever since the settlement

of the West, until the extension of railroads through Wisconsin superseded it as a channel of transportation which was always somewhat difficult and precarious.

We learn that L. A. Thomas, Esq., whom we referred to yesterday as wishing to enlist the co-operation of citizens in the proposed convention will be present this evening at the Board of Trade meeting, where, it is desired, he will explain the purpose of the convention in which it is greatly desired that St. Paul be represented by delegates.

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NEWS ITEMS.

—A private letter from Lieut. James Hutchinson, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and formerly of the 13th New York Volunteers, furnishes a little incident wherein Gen. Grant was one of the actors. Lieut. Hutchinson is stationed at Washington, and a few days since was on duty as Officer of the Day at the War Department. An order was in force forbidding smoking in the building, and the sentries were instructed to enforce it. It so happened that among those who called to see Gen. Halleck, was Lieut. Gen. Grant, who approached the door confidently, cigar in mouth, expecting, doubtless, to pass without question; but the veteran soldier on guard knew his duty better. Bringing his piece down to a charge, he barred the General out, and informed him, respectfully, that he couldn't go in and keep his cigar. The Lieut. General is too good a disciplinarian to digest such a point; so he yielded, threw the obnoxious weed away, and went in. After his departure an order came down from Gen. Halleck respecting the order about smoking, so far as it affected army officers.

—The Chicago *Times*, with glaring headlines, publishes what purports to be a letter written by a member of the Marine Battery to a gentleman in that city. We presume the account was copied in the *Times* office to suit their style, and subsequently presents the worst phase of the affair. Certainly it is that the Richmond papers will not rejoice over their victory more than will the rebel papers in Chicago. We give the letter for what it is worth.

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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

ACCOUNT OF THE REBEL TORPEDO PLOTS.

The Artificial Explosive Coal Scheme.

Official Document from the Rebel War Office.

Inside Views of the Confederacy.

The accompanying rebel correspondence was captured by the gunboat Signal while the rebel mail-carrier was crossing the Mississippi river. It gives a complete history of the rebel torpedoes, and of a new invention resembling lamps of coal:

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19, 1862.—My Dear Colonel: I hope you have received all my letters, I wrote two to Mobile, one to Columbus and one to Brooklyn.

I now send this by a party who is going to Steepeport, and promised to learn your whereabouts so as to forward it to you.

THE ARTIFICIAL COAL.

I have much to say, but you have given me all the time I have, so I will not say more.

The reason that I make this request is that you always try to make me say more than I can say.

Now don't try to deceive me.

You must have every thing you want, which I know is nothing but reasomable. You can show this to them, which I think plainly sets forth what I expect.

with the greatest reluctance that I remain, but, after mature judgment, I think it would be a sacrifice to my country, but to you and the children. I am certain the sacrifice I make in remaining here entitles you to special attention. We will get all the assistance from the Government we want and have no doubt of our success. We have presented the only feasible plan to the Government, which they all agree to it if success attends us the result will be great. You must not be backward about asking for more, for I am sure that you will give it to you because it will be reimbursed and have the profit with you. They may think that I am over particular, but I am not, and if there is any failure in my request I shall quit and return home. My mind must not be troubled with matters of this kind.

LETTERS TO NEW ORLEANS.

I am about to commence an enterprise that the government will watch with great interest as it promises the redemption of New Orleans and the Mississippi river. I am taking on myself a great responsibility, but I am willing to do all I can to assist. I have one request to make of you, not to hide from me any trouble you may have, but always write me the particulars.

The reason that I make this request is that you always try to make me say more than I can say.

Now don't try to deceive me.

You must have every thing you want, which I know is nothing but reasomable. You can show this to them, which I think plainly sets forth what I expect.

SHERRMAN'S EXPEDITION.

MARSHAL, Feb. 4, 1862.—My Dear Alick: Col. Stark for the tranship to-morrow, and has kindly promised to take a letter to you.

The contest this spring will be a bloody one. The Government is playing at war, and the country is in a state of alarm, which I am satisfied of myself, that the most critical eve could not detect in.

Mr. Seddon will do nothing without Congressional action, so I have been engaged for the last two weeks in getting up a bill that will cover my case. It has not his approbation, but I will go to the Senate, hence to the war in secret session.

Yours truly,

John T. G. Courtney, Maj.

Col. H. E. Clark, 7th Missouri Cavalry, Major, Gen. Price's Headquarters, Arkansas.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON SINGER'S TORPEDO.

Col. J. F. Gilmer, U. S. Cavalry.

ENGINEERS' HELICOPTER, DIVISION

M. U. V. July 1, 1862.—My Dear

in accordance with your order, I have

been engaged to examine and report on

the merits of Mr. E. C. Singer's Torpedo.

We beg to state that we have carefully

examined the same and submit the fol-

lowing report:

First, as to the place for exploding the torpedo. In this plan or look, in our

opinion, consists the great merit of the invention. The tool is simple, strong, and not liable to any accident. It is a

chisel and a wedge, and within the powder

magazine, as they are not likely to be af-

fected by moisture, while the person-ship

is upon the exterior of the magazine—actual contact with the rod, which acts as a trigger, is necessary, but by means

of the contrivance the contact may be ob-

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SECOND. As to the place for exploding the torpedo. In this plan or look, in our

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ELLIOTT, Your affectionate son,

W. E. BURNETT, Richmond, Texas.

10-40 BONDS.

First National Bank of Saint Paul.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

D. A. ROBERTSON.

SEED AND

Horticultural Warehouse,

THIRD STREET,

(On next square above the Post Office,

on same side.)

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

For the Sale of all kinds of Seeds,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

Vines, Shrubs, Plants,

Bulbs, &c., &c.,

That can be successfully grown in

Minnesota.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,

1,000 Pounds Dried Peaches for sale,

1,000 Pounds Dried Apples for sale,

1,000 Pounds Dried Pears for sale,

1,000 Pounds Dried Grapes for sale,

1,000 Pounds Dried Peaches for sale,

1,000 Pounds Dried Apples for sale,

1,000 Pounds Dried Pears for sale,</

Burbank's Column.
1864. 1864.
Winter Arrangement.
MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.
PASSENGER LINE.

WINES AND LIQUORS
SUITABLE FOR
Medicinal and Family Use.

The Saint Paul Press
SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.
CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

Half the City Destroyed—A Majority of the Citizens for the Union.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The following letter from a respectable citizen of Charleston, S. C., a Union man to a gentleman of Philadelphia, gives a faithful account of the city, as it was February 22d, 1864. The statement can be depended upon as accurate and impartial. We publish it literally as written, omitting only names and private matters.—Ed. The Press.

ent to their sufferings. At intervals one hundred, and by the time of the arrival at Brooklyn the list of mortality had been largely increased. The wounded were being landed at the navy yard through last evening and conveyed from thence in ambulances to hospitals in the interior, to be speedily as circumstances would admit; but the ambulances could carry only one or two at a time, and the process of removal was necessarily slow and painful. It was nearly midnight before all had been transferred.

REPORT OF CAPT. FILLBROOK.

Capt. Fillbrook, in his report to Adm. Farragut, of the disaster which befell his ship, writes:

"About 4 P. M., while abreast of Fort Richmond, the port boiler burst, whereby

of 33 of the crew, most of them engineers and firemen, were killed or mortally wounded, and the surgeon thinks many others will not survive. Meeting the tug-boat Rose, I put the scalded men on board her with directions to take them with all dispatch to the hospital. The revenue cutter and other boats afforded me every assistance."

WINE AND LIQUORS, FOR

Medicinal and Private Use.

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY.

PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

FINE OLD FRENCH BRANDY.

PINE SCOTCH WHISKY.

PALE SHERRY WINE.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE.

OLD BURGUNDY PORT WINE.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

OLD AMAGA HUM.

MUMM'S CHAMSET CHAMPAGNE.

CURACAO.

FOR THE CARS.

Our omnibuses will run to and from the principal stations and points in connection with the cars.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in any station, at the American, Union, Central and Merchant, or at our offices.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHIARS, which we offer at prices that will issue quick sale.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED FRUITS, consisting of Pines, Prunes, Carrots and Currants, of new crop, for sale.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and most selected stocks of Groceries and Provisions in the city.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

100 BARREL CIDER.

Jarred in original casks and tax-free.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Groceries.

GO TO PUTNAM'S

FOR FRESH CANNED

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, PINE APPLES, TOMATOES, Currants.

NEW DRIED BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, PEACHES, APPLES, RUM RUM CURRONS.

CURRANTS, SAGO, FARINA, TAPIOCA AND HOMONY.

Stuart's White Wine, Extracts, Sarsaparilla, Amherst and Sassafras Syrups.

New Sugar Cane, Dried Root, and Pine Apple Cheeses, a complete and desirable stock of Groceries.

Groceries & Provisions.

S. K. PUTNAM, near the Post Office.

CIDER.

100 barrels, pure juice of the Apple, at PUTNAM'S.

GRAPES.

100 barrels winter, at PUTNAM'S.

APPLES.

100 barrels winter, at PUTNAM'S.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

CORN MEAL.

OATS.

AND FEED OF ALL KINDS.

Reduced prices. For sale by

J. P. HUTCHINSON & CO.,

180 Sibley-st, near Lavae.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

Formerly at Chambers Street, New York.

World call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture.

BROWN SNUFF.

Finest Rappé, Deniges, Pure Virginia, Cigar Snuff, Cigar Snuff, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Smooth, Honey-Dee Scotch, High-Tea Scotch, Fresh, Dried, Root, Irish Honey-Dee, Root, or Lumbrof, Fresh.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING, P. A. L. or plain; Cigar Snuff, Smooth; Sweet Snuff; Spanish; Cuban; Turkish.

S. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

1864-17

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK

AND

Cream Pale Ale,

LAGER BEER.

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

FOR SALE BY

WM. CONSTANS,

1864-18 AGENT, ST. PAUL.

G. W. NICOLS & CO.

Are now manufacturing their celebrated

Parlor Stoves,

which, for elegance of design, economy of fuel, and great superiority, are now offered in this market.

They are also on hand the most complete assortments of Parlor Stoves, and the largest assortment of Parlor Stoves ever offered in this market.

They have also a large stock of Hardware, Tinware, Glass, Hops, & Co., Tinware and Pipe Farming Utensils, Glass, Hops, & Co., Tinware and Utensils, and are continuing to add to their stock in the best manner.

Purchasers will find it

them to their interest to examine their stock before

they leave St. Paul, 1864.

1864-19

100 KEGS SUGARHOUSE, GOLDEN AND AMBER, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO's

1864-20

100 WINES AND LIQUORS, SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

Half the City Destroyed—A Majority of the Citizens for the Union.

From the Philadelphia Press.

1864-21

100 WINES AND LIQUORS, SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

Half the City Destroyed—A Majority of the Citizens for the Union.

From the Philadelphia Press.

1864-22

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Medicinal and Family Use.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

Half the City Destroyed—A Majority of the Citizens for the Union.

From the Philadelphia Press.

1864-23

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Medicinal and Family Use.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

Half the City Destroyed—A Majority of the Citizens for the Union.

From the Philadelphia Press.

1864-24

100 WINES AND LIQUORS, SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

Half the City Destroyed—A Majority of the Citizens for the Union.

From the Philadelphia Press.

1864-25

100 WINES AND LIQUORS, SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

Half the City Destroyed—A Majority of the Citizens for the Union.

From the Philadelphia Press.

1864-26

100 WINES AND LIQUORS, SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

Half the City Destroyed—A Majority of the Citizens for the Union.

From the Philadelphia Press.

1864-27

100 WINES AND LIQUORS, SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

Half the City Destroyed—A Majority of the Citizens for the Union.

From the Philadelphia Press.

1864-28

100 WINES AND LIQUORS, SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.

Half the City Destroyed—A Majority of the Citizens for the Union.

From the Philadelphia Press.

1864-29

100 WINES AND LIQUORS, SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 22, 1864.

CHARLESTON AS IT IS.</

THE CITY.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL DESERTERS.—A company of the 50th Wisconsin Regiment, under Capt. Delton, arrived here yesterday morning on the Keokuk, in charge of ninety-six deserters from the rebel army, and from our own army, en route for Fort Snelling. These fellows have been in a camp near Milwaukee for sometime, but Gen. Pope thought it best to send them to Fort Snelling. They disembarked here and marched to the Fort.

These deserters are mostly a hard looking lot. The represent nearly every Southern State. Some of them have been in the seashore army for a long time, and been in a number of battles. They deserted at various times and came into our lines, being tired of the Southern cause. Some of them have secession sympathies yet, however. The balance of the lot were deserters from the Federal army, recruited here and marched to the Fort.

These fellows will be placed in some of our regiments, where they will have a chance to do service for the Union. As yet they have not been trusted with arms.

POLICE COURT.—John Johnson, who was accused of being a d. d., which may either be interpreted as darning drunk, or else "drunk and disorderly," both of which were true in his case, was fined \$7.50, which he paid.

Charles Desgards, who was also a d. d., was fined \$3 and costs.

Michael Murphy is the name of a roustabout who works on the steamer Milwaukee. He went into the Merchants' Hotel and committed a wanton assault on a colored employee there, merely out of the natural hatred of that class towards negroes. Some soldiers remonstrated with him and protected the negro, when Murphy drew a slug shot and revolver, and declaring that all soldiers were . . . threatened to wipe out the whole of them. The soldiers disarmed the brute, however, and he was arrested by officer Galvin, and taken before Esquire McElrath, who fined him \$15. Refusing to pay, he was committed to jail. This is the fifth time Murphy has been up before the court on a similar charge.

UNIVERSITY CHURCH IN MINNEAPOLIS.—A Universalist church will be organized and reorganized at Morrison's Hall, in Minneapolis, to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Skinner will preach a preparatory sermon at 10:15 a. m., and at 2:30 p. m. the ordinance of baptism will be administered, the members received by the right hand of fellowship, the church publicly recognized as a member of the family of churches, and after this the eucharist or Lord's supper will be administered.

THE MORIS MINSTRELS.—This popular troupe of Negro Melodists are on their way up the river, and will arrive to-day. Ingersoll's Hall has prepared for their entertainments, with additional staging, dressing rooms, &c. The minstrels will stay two weeks to learn, and give our citizens a series of their infinite entertainments.

ALLOTMENTS RECEIVED.—State Treasurer Scheffer, has received the following allotments:—For the months of January and February, 1864, Co. A, 6th Regt., \$180; Co. E, \$186; Co. A, \$150; Co. I, \$176; Co. G, \$81; Co. Non. Com. Staff, \$66; Com. Staff, \$200; Co. I, \$84; Com. Staff, \$208; Co. M, \$307.68. Total \$1601.82.

The above allotments were received April 24, and are now ready for distribution.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR.—M. Browne, of the Cannon Falls Mills, is shipping from Hastings 10,000 barrels of flour, a part of it goes to Boston, and the balance to Memphis and New Orleans.

CITY AND COUNTY PHYSICIAN.—Messrs. Caine and Williams, Homopathic physicians, have been appointed city and county physicians for the present year.

THE HOFFMAN'S.—The Hoffman's are coming. This will be gratifying news to our citizens. They have engaged Ingersoll's Hall for a week after next, and will give concerts.

MR. RICHARD MARSHALL, who was injured on Thursday by a run-away team, is doing well, his injuries not proving so severe as at first feared.

PERSONAL.—Capt. R. Blakey returned home yesterday, after an absence of seven weeks.

LOCAL NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK.—Fairchild & Co. this morning at 10 o'clock, a full span of horses, other horses, cows, oxen, wagons, buggies, harness, and furniture.

WALL PAPER.—The season for house-cleaning and papering has come. Those who want to paper their rooms neatly, should go to Davenport's, on 3d street, above the Post-office. He has a fine and varied assortment of Wall Paper on hand, of every kind, style, price and pattern, including many entire rolls of patterns brought out this spring, and just received by Express. Therefore, go to Davenport's if you want to get a nice supply of Wall Paper.

EXTRA BEEF.—Casper Ilans will serve to-day, at both his markets—opposite the old Winsor House, on the corner of 3d and his market east of the City Hall—the finest beef ever butchered in the city. Three-year-old boar, weighing between thirteen and fourteen hundred pounds—finest any beef ever seen in the Eastern market.

U. S. CANNON COMMISSION.—The Protestant Church at Excelsior, and Chanhassen, have sent in thirty-five dollars, the amount of their collection April 17, 1864, for the Christian Commission.

D. D. MERRILL.

FIFTY barrels Green Apples for sale cheap at C. E. Frost & Co., on Washington street, between Third and Fourth. 42-3t

THE May Flower Restaurant and Saloon on Third-street, under the management of Mr. Keans, has been refitted in splendid style, and will compare with any establishment in the city. The bar is furnished with the finest liquors, and

the proprietor flatters himself (and every body else says so) that Kean is the only man that knows how to make a Kangaroo cocktail, or an equinoctial punch. J. J. W.

"FREIGHT NOTICE.—Merchants and Consignees will take notice, that all Freight bills on goods coming over either of the following lines must be paid before the delivery of the lines:

CHAS. T. MILLER,
For L. C. & C. Mail Packet Co.

BORG & CHAMPLIN,
For North Western Packet Co.,
and Northern Line.

Calling on Shippers that the goods shipped by the "Merchant's Mail" will be delivered at their doors. The freight bills will be paid by the several boats, and we shall settle with the patrons of the Dispatch. All claims for damage, overcharges, &c., will be paid upon presentation at office.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

THE GROVELAND GARDEN AND NURSERY is the only place in the State for a general assortment of trees and plants can be obtained.

Having been engaged in the business here since 1850 we offer many things of large size which we offer at low rates. Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call on us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. M. N. Kellogg, opposite the hedge, Park Street, between the 12th and 13th Streets. For catalogues, &c., apply.

L. M. FORD & CO.

"OUR HOUSE" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry Vilas has opened the "Our House" restaurant again, at the Crystal Palace, opposite the Park. He has had purchased Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have long profited by his skill in preparing and serving their favorite entrees, and who have acknowledged his good judgment in his choice of the house. He is glad to give to them that "Our House" his former reputation is a sufficient guarantee that everything the mark-tailors will be served up in the best style. Oysters, speckled trout, duck, prairie chickens, and eggs, &c., will always be served up when in proper season.

1800-3m

THE METROPOLITAN BILLIARD ROOM AND RESTAURANT is a fashionable resort of the city. During the last three weeks the entire establishment has been refitted in a manner which will compare with any establishment in the country.

The billiard room is now arranged so as to admit ladies and gentlemen in separate compartments.

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Alluding to this story the Tribune says:

"There is no lost authority for denying the truth of a current report here (in Washington) that General Grant has had

allied to him a sufficient number of negroes to make them at home at the

Reported Quarrel Between Grant and Stanton.

THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINS GRANT.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent, [decidedly doubtful authority] relates the following story:

A story is in circulation here, and very strongly vouched for, which, if true, is full of significance. The Secretary of War took umbrage at the General Grant, directing that a number of the regular army, now doing garrison duty in forts in loyal States of the North, should be sent to the front for active service in the field, and that their places in the forts should be supplied from the rear.

The Secretary complained that the General was infringing upon his (the Secretary's) prerogatives. General Grant could not see it in that light, and replied that he had no place to go but to the rear of the troops.

On the Lower Fox, rebuilding fourteen

locks two feet, with new gates and other necessary work: rebuilding the dam, and putting up new gates; and, in addition, the constant passage of boats through the river.

On the Upper Fox, 9 dams, 200,000

feet of water, 100 feet wide, with new gates and other necessary work.

On the Wisconsin, 10 dams, 200,000

feet of water, 100 feet wide, with new gates and other necessary work.

On the Fox, 9 dams, 200,000 feet of water, 100 feet wide, with new gates and other necessary work.

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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, THIR WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Our Kentucky Correspondence.

The Ft. Pillow Massacre—It is reported
struck—The Tyrological
Union—Death of Mr. Chase—Mem-
or of Henry Clay & Remains—A Key-
word.

Correspondence St. Paul Press.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 17, 1864.

Sessionaries are jubilant over the news
from Fort Pillow. The account of the
harrowing and fiendish atrocities perpetr-
ated by Dr. Forrest and his gang, seems to de-
light the se devils blood-suckers; these
cowardly dogs, who, while enjoying the pro-
tection which is afforded by the govern-
ment, never let an opportunity slip by
which they can express their sympathy for
rebels, or the disgust and hatred they
entertain toward loyalists.I see by the morning journal that the
Secretary of War has appointed a com-
mittee to learn the facts pertaining to the
late dreadful massacre. I fear it is all
too true. A gentleman who has just re-
turned from Cairo says: "No such cru-
elities were ever before enacted." The
Sioux Indians are completely celsed
by the merciless hounds who, to gratify
their murderous appetites, cut the throats
of unarmed prisoners, and drew their
knives, cracking blood with blood from the
hearts of little children who were unfor-
tunate enough to possess loyal parents.But I will forbear further notice of a
chapter of crimes which is too revolting to
shock every sense of humanity. "No
beast so fierce but knows some touch of
pity," and yet these heartless villains,
who have placed themselves below the
level of the brute creation, receive the
sympathy of those who style them-
selves men.The American Typographical Union
will hold their annual meeting in
this city on the first Monday in May. Is
Minnesota to be represented? I hope so,
for I wish to see my adopted State
retain all the honor she has already
achieved, typographically speaking. De-
legates are expected from all quarters,
and the prospect is that for a few days
Louisville will be swarming with "Union"
men.Mrs. Henry Clay—relief of the Hon.
Henry Clay—died a few days since at
her home in "Aland," after a brief
illness, almost wholly unattended with
pain. Her remains were placed in the
vault beneath the beautiful monument
which was erected in honor of Kentucky's
great statesman.On Saturday last the remains of Mr.
Clay were removed from the family vault
at Ashland and placed beside those of his
wife.A wreath of immortelles which was
placed upon the coffin by the gifted poet-
ess, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, looked nearly
as bright and fresh as if they had just
been plucked, although nearly twelve
years have passed since the burial.The Forty-sixth "Old Infantry" was
parading on their way to the front. I can
see them from my window. All! There is
a lady on the opposite side of the street
waving her handkerchief—this is a rare
sight in Louisville; the boys appreciate this
compliment, and doffing their hats, give
three hearty cheers—good, "good,"
"good!" I cannot help extolling to that
"one star" a heartful: "God bless you."

R. W. O'D.

Our New York Correspondence.

Rainy Weather—The Fair—Captain
George—The Westchester House—
Waiting for Navigation—Gold—Ar-
ticles.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1864.

The continued bad and soffening aspect of the weather puts a complete dam-
per upon all kinds of business, and the
fact is, your correspondent has been la-
boring hard to find a precedent where
the like has happened before. Even the
"old-fashioned" has become disgraced,
and is quite demoralized in consequence
thereof.There is no abatement in the crowd of
visitors to our Fair. So far the receipts,
sales and contributions are satisfactory
to every one, and, in a word, the greatest
results are expected. There is one great
feature connected with this Fair that causes
a good deal of excitement, and a little
amusement by the separate friends who
have been plucked, although nearly twelve
years have passed since the burial.The Forty-sixth "Old Infantry" was
parading on their way to the front. I can
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"one star" a heartful: "God bless you."

R. W. O'D.

The chief country road with praise
of Commodore Foote, the wits proposed
a classical motto for him:"Neddy's, rectora;
No foot steps backward."Foote was an accommodating name
for pins, and it was well improved:"What need we have for a pin or a scarf,
The recent rebels to slash or to shoot,
When in Henry, and at Donelson, Abe makes
them eat."

By applying a lae of his motto:

"Aga."

The rebels, in a boasting way,
They'll ev'ry inch of ground dispute:"A brag indeed will be better saw,
Whenev'ry they'll whack one Foote."

"Govenor."

The chief is a coward, by Nature's law,

Who betrays the state to no one but himself;

And the brave for Fort Donelson was

Their right-handed Floyd was right-footed

"MIL"

And again:

"Doubtful and traitor he,
Whose heart is man's, As first to rob the Treasury."

"Liberator, Uncle Sam."

This paper has a daily, *Tele-Weekly* and *Weekly* circulation. **Double** that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents induce vents to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

For the Daily,
SECOND Page.—Correspondence—Letter to Louisville; letter from New York.

SECOND Page—Letters from Europe; news, lists, and contributions of war poetry; Funny, curious and handwriten expressions of rhythmic pretensions; United States laws.

THIRD Page—Poetry—Song.

SEXTEN Page—Last Year—A Tale; The fight at Fairview, Ky.; Gen. Dana's Farewell Address.

The whisky question which has agitated Missouri, Congress and the "Blair family" has been settled last, and we should be pleased to add that the "family" has been settled as well as the whisky. The house committee upon which was sent to Blair and staff from Vicksburg to St. Louis, report that the order was for \$150 or \$155 worth, but was altered by a speculator to cover \$3,000. Whereupon Mr. Blair proceeded to deliver himself of a foul mouthed, blackguard farce, for which he was called to order by the Speaker.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL says that those who anticipated an immediate movement of the rebels will be disappointed, as they will not be in a position until forced to do so by Lee's advance.

NORTH Carolina papers unwittingly betray the great destination in the South. The Raleigh *Progress* says the rebels charge \$30 a day and starve their horses at that.

A GENTLEMAN who escaped from Fort Pillow says the rebels met blood bounds and those who had hidden to escape the massacre.

Gold was higher yesterday, being quoted at \$78.41. Secretary Chase will have to visit New York soon.

WISCONSIN RAILROAD GIANTS

Our readers have been apprised of the fact that a bill passed the Senate on the 10th inst., providing for an extension of the grant of lands to the St. Croix and Superior railroad company, to ten additional sections in width on each side of the road—or their equivalent elsewhere—from Hudson to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield; a similar grant for a railroad from Tomah to Hudson, and another from the Fox River to the Fox River to Bayfield—the time for the completion of these roads being extended for a period of four years from the act. The only one of these projected roads in which the people of this part of Minnesota have any special interest is the Tomah and St. Croix road, which, if built, would afford us our shortest and most direct outlet to Milwaukee.

We regret to have to believe, however, that there is not the least probability that this road will ever be built.

We presume that, as in the case of the St. Croix and Superior railroad Company, the idea of actually building the road designated in the charter of the Company never entered into their heads. As in the one case, so probably in the other, they did not get a bill for the charter for that purpose. It is one of the ingenious dodges with which Wisconsin Railroad companies are familiar, by which they are accustomed to strangle rival enterprises in their inception, to get possession of the charter or projected Railroads which threaten to endanger their interests, and to amuse the public—it is so very easy to amuse the dear public—from year to year with promises that something is just about to be done, intermingled occasionally, when promises get a little stale, with specious appearances of actually doing something.

For several years the managers of the East and West Wisconsin lines have very adroitly succeeded, by the means above described, in preventing the construction of a rival outlet to Lake Superior through Northwestern Wisconsin, for the products of the Upper Mississippi valley.

But just now it is the utmost possible importance that something should be done by these Wisconsin fellows to keep up appearances, and they are now trying their best to revive the illusion that after all they do really intend to build these roads, in order if possible, to prevent Congress giving a grant of lands to the Minnesota outlet to Lake Superior, which is even more objectionable than the Hudson and Bayfield route, because it is shorter and more directly connected with the great lines of intercommunication in this State. It is really beautiful, not to say marvellous, to contemplate the zeal and enthusiasm which the application for a Minnesota Land Grant has awakened in the minds of these Wisconsin managers for these old defunct schemes of Railroads through the Northwestern Wisconsin.

You would almost suppose that their whole lives had been devoted to the project of getting an outlet to Lake Superior, and that it was one, darling dream of precous souls.

And they have actually made those in the Hudson people believe that they are in earnest in this stale pretense. An engineer or two, a compass and a tripod and chain, a half dozen Irishmen with as many spades, and a pompous announcement in the local papers, that Mr. Snooks, the agent or engineer or some other functionary assures the editor, confidently, that the company has purchased the iron in Europe for 100 miles of road and are only awaiting its arrival to smash things generally, is enough to keep the people of that section in a state of pleasing excitement and endless expectation, and to insure the success of the plan.

And if the Editor of the Winnebago City *Homestead* shall fail to establish either of these propositions, which cannot be difficult if there is any truth in either, then he will be good enough to consider himself publicly branded as the *WANT* and *SLANDER* which he is.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1864.

NUMBER 95

EMIGRATION.

Mr. Seward has found a new and important use to which the diplomatic apparatus and consular machinery under his control can be applied. He proposes to turn it into a grand National Emigration Agency. He has instructed the consular and diplomatic representatives of the United States in Europe to give all information necessary for inducing an outflow of foreign labor to this country, and has presented a plan of a bill on the subject, which is to be acted on by Congress during the present session. One of the provisions of this bill is, that under certain circumstances, the Government will pay the passage of the emigrants. There are great objections to this feature of the bill, and among others this: The majority of persons who would avail themselves of such an arrangement would come from the lowest sinks of European pauperism and vice.

The class of people which it would bring into the country, would add very little to its industry, and very largely to its wickedness. Now, we don't want this kind of people. As a general rule, when emigrants are obliged to pay their own way, they bring with them the industry, frugality, thrift, and healthy virtues which enabled them to acquire the means of transportation. And a large proportion of them come with a little surplus, wherewith they may find new homes in the wilderness. These men add as well to the moral, as to the physical muscle of the country. They are the sort of men we are getting, in the main, under our present system, and they are the sort of men we want.

Government can aid immigration in no way so efficiently as by the dissemination throughout Europe, of information in relation to the resources of different sections of the country, and to the ample means which everywhere exist for improving the condition of the poor mass, especially under the beneficent provisions of the *Franchise Homestead* law; by protecting the emigrant, as far as possible, from the sharpers who swarm about him on his arrival in this country, by supplying him with every means of information, and by placing him under a vigilant guardianship till he reaches his destination.

To carry out this object it seems to us that a Central Bureau of Emigration, acting in cooperation with subordinate bureaus in the different States, and availing themselves of the channels of communication with different sections of Europe, which are opened by the consular and diplomatic system, for the distribution of emigration documents, would supply all the official machinery necessary for the promotion of emigration, on the scale which the part of the *Arrianus* in the *Chronicle* has indicated.

Resolved, That in consideration of the representations made to the House of Representatives by the members of the delegation from this city to bring about a change in the currency of the city from miscellaneous currency to gold, we do, in this session, propose to have the bill introduced by Mr. Brevet, that the time be extended until the 1st of July, and that on and after that date all transactions will be on the basis of Treasury notes.

Consideration of the resolution was postponed until Thursday evening.

The St. Paul bankers had no business on a different basis from their Chicago brethren, as they were ready for the innovation immediately and ratified the Chicago action without giving any previous notice whatever. Can it be possible that they had an eye single to the sharing business?

THE BATTLE OF FITZ-HUGH'S WOODS.

Gallant Record of the Third Minnesota.

Official Report of Major Foster.

Cap. John Price, Post Adj'tant, Little Rock:

HEADQUARTERS 2D MNN., VOL. IX.—LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 3, 1864.—Captain—I have the honor to report the part which the detachment of the Third Minnesota Volunteers, under my command, took in the recent expedition against the White River, under command of Col. C. C. Andrews, of the Third Minnesota.

I received orders from Col. Andrews at four and a half o'clock P. M., March 30th, to be in readiness to move at 7 A. M. on the 31st, to march to a point that I had selected, and at 7 o'clock I marched my command, six companies, Co. B, commanded by Lieut. Grinnon, Co. E, by Lieut. Knight, Co. G, by Captain Deveraux, Co. H, by Captain Nelson, Co. I, by Captain W. H. Duvall, and Co. K, by Lieut. Lee, to the fort and immediately proceeded to the railroad depot, where, by direction of the Colonel, we embarked on the cars, and at 9 A. M. left for Duvall's Bluff—about 8 o'clock P. M., we disembarked and marched to the support of the Little Red and one hundred and ten miles above Duvall's Bluff—about 8 o'clock P. M., we marched in the darkness and rain, it was ascertained that McCrea had concealed all his forces, and almost completely surrounded Colonel Andrews' little band of veterans, who with Spartan valour, and a spirit of sacrifice, held their own against the much larger force of the enemy.

Mr. Kasson moved that two of the license clauses be transposed, giving as a reason that lawyers and doctors should take the precedence of stallions and packasses.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, objected, saying that the two clauses were properly placed. Amid excessive laughter the amendment was rejected.

It was voted to hold a trial for Lieut. E. C. Morris, Adj'tant Adj'tant, 2d Reg't, 1st Inf'ty, and 1st Sergt. H. D. Petitione, and 1st Sergt. C. D. Bevans, all to be tried, for their conduct in obeying orders.

Very respectfully, YOUR OBL. SERV'T,

EVERETT W. FOSTER,

Maj. 3d Inf'ty, Commanding Reg't.

The *Unconditional Union*, published at Little Rock, gives an account of the fight, from which we extract the concluding portion:

The rear guard of our forces then began increasing, the march was again resumed, but after proceeding about two miles, they were again attacked, in rear by a much larger force of the enemy.

Mr. Kasson moved that two of the license clauses be transposed, giving as a reason that lawyers and doctors should take the precedence of stallions and packasses.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, objected, saying that the two clauses were properly placed. Amid excessive laughter the amendment was rejected.

The committee have thus far acted upon all the sections relating to the general provisions of licenses, 19 in number, and have commenced upon those which the head and body of the reg'ts and companies.

The enemy were so severely punished that no pursuit was attempted. He must have lost upward of one hundred and fifty, and wounded; while but eight were killed and one was wounded and missing, and sixteen wounded, making total casualties twenty-nine.

The brave and gallant conduct of Col. Andrews, and of the officers and men under his command, in this brilliant and one hundred and ten miles above Duvall's Bluff—about 8 o'clock P. M., we marched in the darkness and rain, it was ascertained that McCrea had concealed all his forces, and almost completely surrounded Colonel Andrews' little band of veterans, who with Spartan valour, and a spirit of sacrifice, held their own against the much larger force of the enemy.

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Very respectfully, YOUR OBL. SERV'T,

EVERETT W. FOSTER,

Maj. 3d Inf'ty, Commanding Reg't.

The *Unconditional Union*, published at Little Rock, gives an account of the fight, from which we extract the concluding portion:

The rear guard of our forces then began increasing, the march was again resumed, but after proceeding about two miles, they were again attacked, in rear by a much larger force of the enemy.

Mr. Kasson moved that two of the license clauses be transposed, giving as a reason that lawyers and doctors should take the precedence of stallions and packasses.

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The Saint Paul Press.
PUBLISHED DAILY, THIR WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.
Our Kentucky Correspondence.

**The Pillow Massacre—It Pictures
in Pictures—The Typographical
Union—Death of Mr. Clay—Removal
of Henry Clay's Remains—A Loy-
al Lady.**

Correspondence St. Paul Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 17, 1864.

Secessionists are jubilant over the news from Fort Pillow. The account of the horrible and fiendish atrocities perpetrated by Forrest and his gang, seems to delight these devilish blood-suckers; these cowardly dogs, who, while enjoying the protection which is afforded by the government, never let an opportunity slip by which they can express their sympathy for rebels, or the disgust and hatred they entertain toward loyalists.

I see by the morning journal that the Secretary of War has appointed a committee to learn the facts pertaining to the late dreadful massacre. I fear it is all too true. A gentleman who has just returned from Cairo says: "No such cruelties were ever before enacted." The Sioux Indians are completely eclipsed by the merciless fiends who, to gratify their murderous appetites, cut the throats of unarmed prisoners, and drew their knives, wringing with blood from the hearts of little children who were unfortunate enough to possess loyal parents.

But I will forbear further notice of a chapter of crimes which cannot fail to shock every sense of humanity. "No beast so fierce but knows some touch of pity," and yet these heartless villains, who have placed themselves far below the level of the brute creation, receive the sympathy of those who style them *sullen men*.

The "American Typographical Union" will hold their annual meeting in this city on the first Monday in May. Is Minnesota to be represented? I hope so, for I wish to see my adopted State retain all the honor she has already achieved, typographically speaking. Delegates are expected from all quarters, and the prospect is that for a few days Louisville will be swarming with "Union" men.

Mrs. Henry Clay—wife of the Hon. Henry Clay—died a few days since at her home in "Ashland," after a brief illness, almost wholly unattended with pain. Her remains were placed in the vault beneath the beautiful monument which was erected in honor of Kentucky's greatest statesman.

On Saturday last the remains of Mr. Clay were removed from the family vault at Ashland and placed beside those of his wife.

A wreath of *immortelles* which was placed upon the coffin by the gifted poetess, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, looked nearly as bright and fresh as if they had just been plucked, although nearly twelve years have passed since the burial.

The Forty-sixth "Ohio Infantry" are passing on their way to the front. I can see them from my window. Ah! there is a lady on the opposite side of the street waving her handkerchief—this is a rare sight in Louisville; the boys appreciate this compliment, and doffing their hats, give three hearty cheers—good, "good!" I cannot help exclaiming to that "lone star" a heartful "Good-bye, you!"

R. W. O. B.

Our New York Correspondence.

**Rainy Weather—The Fair—Captain George—The Worcester House—Waiting for Navigation—Gold—Ar-
rituals.**

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1864.

The continued bad and索命的 aspect of the weather puts a complete damp upon all kinds of business, and the fair is, your correspondent has been laboring hard to find a precedent where the like has happened before. Even the "oldest inhabitant" has become disgusted, and is quite demoralized in consequence thereof.

There is no abatement in the crowd of visitors to our Fair. So far the receipts, sales and contributions are satisfactory to every one, and, in a word, the greatest results are expected. There is one feature connected with this Fair that causes a good deal of excitement and no little amusement by the separate friends of Grant and McClellan, seeing which can poll the largest number of votes, (at one dollar each mind you,) in the army sword race. Both Generals seem to run about even, the majority so far being in favor of McClellan. The Fair is, it is stated, to close on Saturday, the 23rd inst., but I have some doubt about that.

Capt. A. C. George, of your city, has been in town a few days, looking after the interests of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, of which he is General Travelling Agent. He is a good fellow, and deserves promotion. The worst of the matter is, that the Captain always comes here when it rains. I guess he had a full dose of it this time.

Darrow, Esq., formerly of St. Paul, is keeping a first class hotel, corner of the Bowery and Broome street, in this city, known as the Westchester House. Minnesotans will find it a pleasant and agreeable place to stop at when visiting Gothic. He is receiving a full share of the patronage of the travelling public, and "knows how to keep a hotel."

Mercants from the Western States are still waiting anxiously for the reopening of navigation, the rail rates being so high, and the price of merchandise having doubled since last year, they wish to avail themselves of the cheapest route possible for the shipment of their goods.

The fluctuation of gold at the present time, is kept up with a good deal of zeal by speculators, the gold certificates apparently having no effect yet, in bringing the price down, although Mr. Cisco is to employ six or seven clerks to supply the importers with the certificates, which have been selling at sixty-five the present week. There is one thing cer-

tain, that Mr. Chase will, before long, by some adroit move, accomplish the object in bringing the price down, with telling effect on the gamblers.

The following arrivals I find on the register at the Minnesota Headquarters, 254, Broadway, since my last letter, viz:

L. C. George, J. P. Hutchinson, C. D.

Strong, Wm. A. Spangler, H. Morin, R.

C. Munger, Miss Sarah Noyes, and H.

L. Moss, all of St. Paul; Mark Wilson, C. H. Raymond, N. C. Draper, and E.

R. Allen, all of Hastings; O. M. Laraway, W. S. King, P. H. Kelly, and B.

S. Bull, all of Minneapolis; C. F. Powell, of St. Anthony; James Mague, of St. Peter; (now of the 28th Massachusetts volunteers); C. D. Adams, of Morristown; Miss Cora Birchard, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

ERIE.

**THE CHICAGO TIMES SUED
FOR LIBEL.**

The Chicago Times went a trifle too far in its indecent attacks upon the Union candidates at the Municipal election in that city, and out of them proposed to give the arch traitor an opportunity to prove his assertions. That paper accused Mr. Rono of being a Known Nothing when that order flourished, and gave the oath prescrivings foreigners. This Mr. Rono denies and has had Story arrested.

The Tribune of Tuesday says:

A State warrant was put into the hands of Constable Aitchell, who arrested Wm. F. Story, editor and proprietor of the Times, about 11 o'clock, in his office. The printer assailed the contentious style, insisting on the use of the secession language, and the paper was then closed.

Another was equally astounding, chorusing a song to the tune of "Gloria in the Wrenpatch," in the following manner:

"My husband is gallant, and

Where'er he take a sword, stand

He laughs a laugh of scornful wrath,

Stand the cowards flee,

With high, their low, their pumma-

ding, sollyggle jamboree!"

Another was equally somewhat popular:

"Raise the banner, raise it high, boys!

"Let it float against the sky;

"God be with us, this victory, boys!

"Under it we'll stand, stand,

Our country arise to glory, glory!

Our country calls march on,

With the sword, stand,

Co-coa-cha-lunk—cha-lunk-cha-

Co-coa-cha-lunk—cha-lunk-cha-

Co-coa-cha-lunk—cha-lunk-cha-

Kig-a-de-dig, and away we go!"

The following was the defiant song which Burnside's soldiers sent over, with ringing voices, to the North Carolina shores as they approached it:

"Say, rebels, will you meet us,

"Say, rebels, will you meet us,

"Say, rebels, will you meet us?"

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864.

NUMBER 96.

VOLUME IV.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 21st,
in speaking of the Seventh and Tenth
Minnesota, says:These two line regiments left last night for
Colo. They have been on duty in this city
for some time, and the records of the regi-
ments do not show that any of them
have been found anywhere. We expect to
hear a good account of them in the field.We call attention to a very inter-
esting letter from Washington on our
second page.—Green, the Malden Bank robber, has
plead guilty to the charge of murder in
the first degree.

GARIBOLDI IN ENGLAND.

His Arrival and Reception There.

SOUTHERN, April 3, 1864.—On English
bank, and received such a welcome from
the people of Southampton—who would
have been most welcome to the docks and thousands
of passengers, the arrival of the
army—but that the General can never forget.The Ripon passed round Calshot Castle
soon after two o'clock, and the Duke of
Sutherland, Mrs. Seydel, M. P., and a
host of gentlemen were in readiness to
receive him. The General was the
object of the admiration of all, and
the General's company, when it was
decided that he should be the guest of
the Mayor for the day.

APPEARANCE OF THE GENERAL.

SOUTHERN, April 4.—Correspondence of the
General.Garibaldi was in his cabin, for which,
of course, a rush was made by all
his eager well-wishers that only a few could
get in, while the remainder so effectually
closed the door that the General could
not get out. The Duke of
Sutherland and Mr. Seydel managed,
however, to get into the little apartment,
and after a short and hurried welcome to
his famous occupant, the General was
given to receive the congratulations of his
friends in the cabin.He was dressed in the plain uniform of
the Italian Legion—a dress which became
him so well—and in which, through the
portraits, he has become very familiar, and
which he wears with such pleasure.The General's arrival was a
magnificent ovation, and the crowd
gathered outside, and the streets were
filled with the noise of the tumultuous
cheers.He has, however, had a hard time in
England, and, though he has
been warmly welcomed by his father
and friends, he has not been
able to get into the society of the Italian
colors, and the ladies red jackets.Mr. Brinto, the Mayor, at one time
came to him, and said, "I am grateful
to you for your kind reception, and
thankfully accept your hospitality."The General then left the Ripon, and
proceeded in an open carriage through
the town to his hotel.At the landing place, Mr. Richardson
was waiting, wearing what may
be called the Garibaldi uniform, or what
all the quays were filled with crowds.The steamer was at the dock, and the instant he
was landed with tremendous cheers, which
were continued incessantly till the vessel
was gone.All these salutes were given by the
Italian sailors, and the ladies red jackets.The principal stock was in rail road
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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

The Most Inhuman Butchery the World Ever Saw.

THE REBEL MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

Statement of Several Eye Witnesses of the Horrid Scene.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Timeline* forwards to that paper the statements of a number of eye witnesses to the Fort Pillow massacre. The first is that of Mr. H. N. Reville, a citizen who was called upon to aid in the defense of the Fort. Commencing with his account of the rebel charge we quote from the correspondence:

Coming from all directions, coming like an avalanche, and in many instances where men were unprepared to meet them coming in a force of five or six thousand, coming up so small a force, resisted them.

The combat could not be stemmed.

Some of our men remained still stubbornly at their posts, determined to sell their lives dearly.

Reville fired two shots into the advancing mass, and then

had been driven back, the rebels troops

at the white troops next, dropped their

shells and fled down the hill, hoping to

escape in that direction and gain the

cover of the gunboats.

The whites soon found, as did the

men had given all to the power of

men. Many murderers continued

to shoot as the rebels fled, he violated

his parole and escaped. The story,

however, does not correspond with that

of other prisoners who escaped from the

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THE CITY.

BAILEY & CO'S FURNITURE ROOMS.—We dropped in yesterday at the extensive establishment of S. L. Bailey & Co., Third street, near the Presbyterian Church, and were surprised at the extent and richness of their stock. Their show rooms, finishing department and manufactory occupy their entire large and fine building, embracing six spacious rooms. On the ground floor, which they have recently opened, is a specimen of every variety of bedroom, sitting-room, or dining-room sets of furniture; for the inspection of visitors, while upstairs is a bewitching array of the finest varieties of parlor furniture. In this department are some elegant and costly sets, in every fashionable style of material, trimming and color, from \$150 to \$600. Messrs. Bailey & Co. assert that their stock of parlor furniture cannot be beat in the State, and one can scarcely doubt it, as their large rooms are crowded with the richest styles, in such variety that one cannot fail of having his taste suited, no matter how hard to please. We learn that the sale of these sets will be brisk just now, and that marble-top and rosewood sets are more in demand than ever before. But for those who do not wish to buy so elegant a set, there are infinite styles of cottage furniture, neat and tasty and cool, that they really attract the eye from their harmony of color and simplicity as much as the more elegant and costlier styles. So that all purposes as well as all tastes are suited.

And if one cannot find just what pleases him in style or price, Messrs. Bailey & Co. have a large manufactory occupying the entire third story, where they can make any known style or species of furniture, as they have the best of material and workmen. Most of their goods are finished here, in fact, being brought from the East, in the rough. This gives them the advantage of under-selling those who are finishing finished goods this season, and we were surprised to find that they are now selling at prices of two years since, which they are enabled to do from their means of managing. Thus they are actually offering buyers furniture at 25 percent less than Chicago prices, so much material and freight advanced this season.

Messrs. Bailey & Co. have a full lot of those elegant and fashionable Cabinet Photographs, that are now so much used as parlor pictures, and keep every variety of frames to suit buyers.

THE RUNAWAYS.—THE DISENTHUSPEN.—We stated in Sunday's paper that Chief of Police Cleveland had arrested a man named S. A. Lemon, on a telegraph warrant sent to him by a Wisconsin officer, and that Lemon protested that his only crime was running away with a man's daughter, when had married the man's wife.

The officer who sent the telegram arrived on the Key City at midnight, too late, however, for us to give the development in Sunday's paper. He at once produced a warrant for the arrest of Lemon for robbing the Treasurer of a town in Dane county, Wisconsin, of \$1,000.

The eloquent part of Lemon's story was true. He had married the girl against her parents' will, and the case has turned out, as such cases generally do. She was sensible enough, however, to insist on being legally married before she would consent to accompany him; but to the bride of an amateur, this trifled is bad enough.

Lemon, at his pathetic request, was allowed to remain in his wife's apartment at the Merchant's Hotel—the officer standing guard until the departure of the Key City next morning, when he was ironed and taken on board. The transfer of the cold iron must have been chilly. But crime brings one into strange positions.

PERSONAL.—Wm. R. CARVER, Esq., and Henry M. Shaw arrived on Sunday night from the East.

LOCAL NOTICES.

OPENING OF PARIS MILLINERY.—Mrs. S. W. Bailey, who have so amply shown their talents and the ladies of St. Paul their variety, that she has just returned from New York with a rich assortment of Paris Millinery, which will be on exhibition Thursday the 25th, according to pattern for dress making. The ladies may rely on being perfectly fitted in the most prompt and efficient manner. Rooms at No. 116, Third Street, open.

FIGHTING NOTICE.—Merchants and Consignees will take notice, that a small freight bill on goods coming over either of the following lines will be paid before the delivery of the goods.

Any damage, loss or overcharge occurring on railroads will be paid by us.

CHAS. T. MILLER,
For La Crosse & St. Paul Packet Co., and North Western Line.

ATTENTION.—Calling attention to the above card, we wish to call the attention of all shippers to the several lines, and we shall settle with the patrons of the Dispatch. All claims for damage, overcharges, &c., will be paid upon presentation at our office.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

OUR HOUSE OPEN AGAIN.—Henry VIII has opened the "Our House" restaurant again, at the Crystal Palace, Paragon Street, and has added many new dishes, and particularly "Henry's Special Friends," and the public, who have long profited by his skill in preparing and serving their favorite entrees, and who have acknowledged his good judgment in the choice of liquors, will be pleased to learn that he can once more make themselves at home at "Our House." His former reputation is sufficient guarantee that everything the mark-tailors will be served in the best style. Oysters, spiced trout, duckling, chickens, ham, eggs, &c., will always be served up.

CAUGHT A TARTER.—A fellow who gave his name as John Horseneck, entered a complaint against the keeper of a saloon up town, stating that the saloon man had played cards with him and cheated him out of \$10. A warrant was therefore made out, and Capt. Sprague brought the gamester into camp. He gave his name as "John Smith." Horseneck swore to the fact of Smith's having exacted him out of \$10, and the unworthy descendant of the original John was mulcted \$7 and costs, which he paid. But mark the point, Smith at once swore a complaint against Horseneck for gambling, and the latter was put on trial and fined \$10 and costs, and not having any funds, was sent to jail to reflect on how neatly the tables were turned on him.

THE BOY'S MILITARY COMPANY.—Capt. French desires to again urge the boys of our Public Schools to unite in forming a company of juvenile cadets, which he will instruct in military tactics. If each school will raise \$3 or \$4 boys, there is a fine chance for the patriotic boys of our Public Schools to have that necessary accomplishment. We hope they will have the spirit to accept Capt. French's offer.

THE MORRIS MINSTRELS.—The opening of this incomparable troupe of musicians last night, was a brilliant success.

The house was crowded, and the audience more than delighted with the rich treat furnished by the Minstrels. The Morris Minstrels are the best troupe that has ever appeared before the public. They are artists, and make their profession a study. This gives them their unexampled success, and makes their concerts so excellent. The Minstrels will continue here for several days yet, and all who wish to laugh and grow fat should attend their mirth-provoking and entertaining concert.

FOR THE CO-OP.—Justice McFleeth did a rushing business yesterday, and was kept busy the entire day. There were not less than eight cases of D. & D., a result of the unusual amount of the R. G. embossed in Sunbury, and the heat of the weather. Henry Buckmeyer, Pat Sullivan, Henry Gordon, J. H. Hughes, Benji, Meacham, and C. G. Jones were each fined \$3 and costs. Thos. Robb, \$6 and Martin Dalem \$10 and costs. There were also several other cases, mentioned elsewhere.

NEARLY AN ITEM.—Some poor vagabond who laid down yesterday along side of a pile of lumber on the levee, to take a snooze, came around pushing the pile over on him. Had it not been for the superheroic exertions of the local of the Pioneer and Clark Clifford, of the Island City, who chanced to be standing near, the boy would have been smothered to death. As it was, he was only slightly injured.

A BARRICADE.—Passing down Third Street yesterday, we noticed the fine store of Weide & Bro., almost blockaded with barrels and boxes of tobacco, &c. A stranger might have supposed that they were barricading against a hostile attack, but we know better, as they were only getting in their summer supply of goods, which they are offering at very low prices to cash buyers.

THE GROVELAND GARDEN AND NURSERY.—The only place in the State where general assortment of trees and plants can be obtained suited to our climate. Having been engaged in the business since 1850 we have many things of large size which are not to be found elsewhere. We are at all times ready to call on all before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. N. M. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or sent to us through the Post Office. Send for catalogue.

L. M. FORD & CO.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF SAINT PAUL.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FOR 45 HOURS ENDING 12 O'CLOCK M. L. LAST NIGHT.

ARRIVALS.

America—Pittsburg.

Isaac—Duluth.

Key City—Duluth.

War Eagle—Duluth.

Ariel—Carver.

Island City—St. Louis.

Keokuk—La Crosse.

Jeannette Roberts—St. Peter.

DEPARTURES.

Isaac—Duluth.

Key City—Duluth.

War Eagle—Duluth.

Keokuk—La Crosse.

Albany—Manitowoc.

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GRAND REVIEW OF THE FIRST REGIMENT.—On Thursday, April 28th, at 3 o'clock p. m., Gov. Miller, Gen. Sibley and staff, will review the 1st friends of the regimental band.

ACCIDENT.—John Benzinger, of the St. Paul Brewery, was injured quite badly by being thrown from his wagon on the levee on Sunday, his horse taking flight at a steamboat whistle.

FOUNDED.—A purse containing a small sum of money was picked up on the street yesterday, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

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WHY CERTAIN HENNEPIN
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THE SUPERIOR LAND GRANT.

Our advices from Washington all go to
show that the active and open opposition
to the proposed grant of lands in all of
the Lake Superior and Mississippi Valley
Railroad comes almost wholly from
citizens of St. Anthony and Minneapolis.
They have been fighting it, inch by
inch and day by day, ever since the first
introduction of the bill into the Senate.
Letters, by delegations, and in every
possible way, their main argument being
that the people of the State have never
been troubled by any jealousy of their
neighbors up the river, so they have never
sought to deprive them of any fair ad-
vantage which legislation could confer
upon them.

On the other hand, we regret to say
that St. Paul has never asked anything
of any State Legislature or of Congress
that she has not met a persistent and de-
termined enemy in the people of Henne-
pin county—and the whole efforts of the
people of that county have been directed
not so much to measures for the benefit of
their local constituency, as in measures for
the injury of St. Paul.

And that we fear is precisely why our
neighbors up the river are hostile to a
railroad which would place them in
an entire equality with St. Paul in
their respective relations to this road.

They are not content with a railroad
from which they will derive as much ad-
vantage as St. Paul; what they want is a
railroad from which St. Paul can derive
no advantage whatever.

They believe as we do, that the pros-
perity of Minneapolis and St. Anthony
rests upon elements entirely distinct from
those which form the basis of the future
of St. Paul. They believe as we do, that
the falls of St. Anthony are destined to
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that St. Paul is wholly a commercial city,
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Now we presume, that for reasons best
known to themselves, a portion of the
citizens of Hennepin and two or three
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are opposed to the grant in aid or the
direct road from St. Paul to Superior; but
even if we suppose all the inhabitants of
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the other nine-tenths are unanimous in
favor of the grant and of its application
to the proposed line.

For nine-tenths of the population of
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Central at St. Anthony, and place that
point on precisely the same footing and
in precisely the same relation to the Su-

perior road, as regards distance and rail-
road connections, as St. Paul would enjoy.

Now, it seems to us, that this arrangement
ought to content the people of St.
Anthony and Minneapolis.

So far as other railroad privileges are
concerned, the people of those towns have
managed, without any cost to themselves,
to secure a lion's share. Nearly
all the great lines of land grant railroads
in the State have been concentrated there
by legislation, and St. Paul has only managed
to secure connections with some of the
main lines terminating there at a
heavy expense to her treasury.

In all legislative dispositions of rail-
road grants these two towns have been
the chief beneficiaries. The
Confederate Army in the First
and Second.

The following extract from his speech
on the occasion we have seen, and
we direct the attention of our readers to it
with especial gratification, because it is
precisely the argument pursued by the
Press upon the same subject, and because
it is the best argument we have seen of
the multitude of speeches and newspaper
articles which have appeared upon the
point at issue. We copy it in full:

"The Rebels say Fort Pillow
ran with blood.

Lee Waiting for Grant and
Grant Concentrating.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Lee and Moving—He is waiting for
Grant's size of Army—Wild Rumors—
The Rebels say Fort Pillow ran with
blood—Vicksburg—Vicksburg Captured—
Confederate—No Occasion for Dis-
courage—The Monitor Draw
much Water—Raising the Tariff—
Appropriation Pro. of the Senate—
Lee's Waiting for Grant.

Lee is preparing for a sudden
attack, and is reported to be awaiting
the arrival of his reinforcements from
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Lee and Grant are preparing for a sudden
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The Saint Paul Press.
PUBLISHED DAILY, THE WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

THE SECOND MINNESOTA.

Their Journey from Fort Snelling to Ringgold.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

RINGGOLD, Ga., April 16, 1864.
Having arrived at the front, I thought it would be interesting to you and your numerous readers to learn of our position and prospects. We left Murfreesboro, where I wrote last, on the morning of the 28th ult., and marched 25 miles to Shelbyville the next day. There we found quite a number of Unionists, the ladies greeting us as we passed with waving of handkerchiefs and Union flags. This is the end of a good turnpike road from Nashville.

The next day, the 29th, we commenced traveling on hilly, stony, rocky and crooked roads, through timber and clear ground. We passed some large chestnut and white-wound forests, with oak, beech, maple, hickory, ash, red cedar, &c. The soil is chiefly red clay loam.

We came through the villages of Chattanooga, and Desharts. At the former place we saw where a large and valuable orchard had been cut down by the rebels, last year, under Bragg, because the owner was for the Union. The deviation and destruction of buildings and other property all along the road was truly sorrowful to behold!

On Saturday, April 2, we reached the Cumberland Mountains, forty-two miles from Shelbyville, and ninety-seven miles from Nashville. We crossed the summit of the mountain right over the railroad, tunneled there, and pitched our tents in a hollow near a ravine in the woods on the east side.

The next day, although Sunday, the Colonel being anxious to get out where somebody lived, we marched down the railroad track through the gorges of the mountain six miles. The next day we went fifteen miles on the track, and on Tuesday morning, the 5th at 2 o'clock we arrived at Stevenson, Alabama, in the valley of the Tennessee. There we took dinner, and after 4 o'clock V. M. took the cars and went to Chattanooga, 38 miles. On that route we crossed the Tennessee at Bridgeport, and then wound along the crooks of the rail road sometimes under the edge of a perpendicular precipice 200 feet high. Finally we turned to the right up a ravine across Running Water Bridge through a tunnel, and entered Chattanooga between Lookout Mountain on the left and Mission Ridge on the right. Arrived at 9 a.m., and tarried at the Soldiers' Home. Next day we moved a mile out of town and camped and stopped there three days.

Chattanooga is quite a pretty place, strongly fortified. Immense amounts of provisions, clothing and stores have been sent there lately for the ensuing campaign. Two soldiers of the 78th Pennsylvania have got up a picture saloon on the summit of old Lookout, 2,200 feet above the Tennessee river, and are taking licensees like fun.

We left there on Saturday the 5th, and arrived at this place on Sunday at 11 o'clock. We camped Saturday evening by Checamauga Creek, five miles from the battle ground. On Sunday afternoon we pitched our tents in a wood, lately chopped, containing much brush and chips, but we cleaned it off next day in a little while, and now have a very pretty camp ground. So now here we are up to our brigade, the 2d, commanded by Col. Vandevere; 3d division, commanded by Gen. Baird; 14th army corps, commanded by Gen. Palmer; and the array of the Cumberland, commanded by Gen. Thomas.

The rebels are strongly fortified at Tunnel Hill, seven miles from here, and their pickets are within three miles of us. It is said they are between 30,000 and 40,000 strong.

Now for the distances to this place. Fort Snelling to La Crosse, 165 miles—

we came in wagons; La Crosse to Checama, 294 miles—on the cars; thence to Indianapolis, 220 miles; and thence to Louisville, 105 miles, on the cars; thence to Nashville, 185 miles, on the cars; thence to Stevenson, 121 miles—w—marched; thence to Chattanooga, 38 miles, on the cars; and thence to this place, 18 miles—marched again. Whole distance on the cars, 545 miles; marched, 139 miles; road in wagons, 160 miles. Total distance, 1,144 miles.

All the villages, railroad stations, bridges, and all dangerous places along the route from Nashville to this place, are extensively guarded by troops, and some places they have and are making bomb-proof stockades.

Signal stations are established on the tops of all the high and important points in this region, to give notice of the movements of rebels. A flag is waved in the day time and a light in the night, which is observed and understood from station on the heights along the Union lines.

The only paper published this side of Nashville is a daily, the Chattanooga Gazette, a good little Union sheet.

JOHN C. RIVES.—The Cleveland Herald gives the following anecdotes about the late John C. Rives:

"Mr. Rives, when quite a bachelor, fell in love with one of the girls in his binder. She was the worthy daughter of a widow woman. Mr. Rives was sent to the mother's residence to be addressed to the daughter, and, having that consent, offered himself to the daughter, who accepted him, and married soon followed."

"The site in the land of Grange, of Kentucky, that killed Christopher Maine was Mr. Rives' rifle. Henry A. Wise was Graves' second, and there was difficulty in getting a good rifle. Although Rives was a man of energy, Graves, who was a big and a political man, Ciley, who was a Democrat, he said no Kentuckian should go into the field without a good weapon, and so he loaned to the Governor of Mozambique. These were all the contents of the Bishop's letter."

NEWS ITEMS.

Condition of East Tennessee.
Report of the Pennsylvania Commissioners—Interesting Incidents.

The printers of Atlanta, Georgia, having "struck" for \$1.87 per thousand, the four journals published at that place have been compelled to suspend publication. As soon as the printers quitted work, however, the conscript officers seized them and marched them off to camp. This is in accordance with the rebel conscription act which allows an editor to select a certain number of hands who will then be exempted, but when the papers cease, the exemption does also.

The maximum salary of Collectors is fixed, on motion of Mr. Pike, at \$1,000 instead of \$6,000, as provided in the reported bill, or \$10,000 inclusive of expenses. Assessors' salaries are fixed at \$1,500 with one half of one cent on excess of receipts over \$100,000, or ten per cent on excess over \$400,000. After repeated attempts to increase the salaries of Assistant Assessors, they were fixed at \$3.50 per day of ten hours, and \$8.00 additional for every hundred persons assessed.

On Friday night last, a fire broke out in a house occupied by a family named McMann in Tipton, Pa. The parents occupied one room, and four children another. The flames spread before the family awoke. On awakening the father attempted to rescue one of the children, but was suffocated before leaving the house, and with the child was burned. The mother attempted to rescue the other children, but could not rescue them, and with them was suffocated. The whole family of six were burned with the building.

Eight million acres of land belonging to the insurgents New Zealanders have been confiscated by the British government, which shows no mercy to rebels against itself, but is very tolerant of rebels in other countries than its own. It has been thought, both in Spain and England, that Shakespeare and Cavaliers died on the same day. But as the former died on the 23d of April, 1616, and England did not adopt the Gregorian calendar till 1752, there were twelve days difference between the time of their deaths.

The cradle in which Rufus Chauncy was rocked, in his infancy, has been given to the Baltimore Fire. It remains the beholder of former times, and presents a decidedly substantial appearance, as compared with articles now in vogue, for similar purposes. It is about three feet long, the body being of pine and the rockers of oak.

In one of the school districts of Newbury, Mass., there is but one child within the age prescribed by law for scholars of the common schools. Still, as in duty bound, the committee hire a teacher, who makes her school room and boarding place in the house of the grandparents of the child.

A submarine boat propelled by compressed air has been built at Rochelle, France. It is intended to pierce any vessel's vessel under water, leave a combustible shell on her side, and then discharge it by means of electricity as the boat retires to a safe distance.

The New York Commercial Advertiser calls to mind the fact that Mr. Giddings when consigned by the House several years ago, signed and appealed to his district, which re-elected him, Messrs. Harris and Long are recommended to the same course.

There are one hundred and forty-nine shoe establishments and thirteen kiln in Boston, 294—years three—years old, and moreover houses in Lynn, Massachusetts; the internal tax on this department of manufactures amounted last year to two hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

The rebel government promised to give up Col. Dahlgren's body, but was undeniably it is believed by those who continue to be flag officers, to the South. The 2d, commanded by Col. Vandevere; 3d division, commanded by Gen. Baird; 14th army corps, commanded by Gen. Palmer; and the array of the Cumberland, commanded by Gen. Thomas.

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THE SIOUX WAR.

General Sully's Expedition.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Democrat. The great Indian campaign of the Northwest for the season of 1864, the largest ever organized, is about to commence in earnest. Several weeks ago Gen. Sully went to St. Louis to make all the necessary arrangements for the movements for provisions, transports, etc. to his headquarters in this city on Wednesday last, having contracted for and sent off for the Upper Missouri several steamers heavily laden with stores. These boats have now passed the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and are bound for the mouth of the Missouri, which is the most remarkable portion of the expedition. The boats will be at Fort Pierre. The amount of provisions and munitions necessary to supply the expedition and also the posts already and yet to be established, for a year, will be 1,000,000 pounds. The Indians have determined to compel the Sioux to abandon the "Unexplored Region"—which is known to be the most remarkable portion of the country at this time in many respects.

General Sully has his departure from this city on Monday next. He goes to St. Louis and takes the train to the Sioux City, where he intends to be on the 1st day of May. He takes with him his family, including Capt. King.

The forces of infantry and cavalry will be mustered at the above named point with all possible dispatch, and then proceed on the river to Fort Pierre, where they will be on the 1st of June.

The General will be joined by 150 mounted troops from Minnesota. The expedition with boats, stores and munitions, will then advance to the mouth of Fort Clark, and about one hundred miles this side of Fort Clark—and at this point, under the direction of the government, a strong post is to be erected, which is to be one of the permanent posts of the expedition.

The post will be established on the direct route to the Sioux, and intended to afford protection to the pioneers of that region.

In speaking of the expedition, General Sully has said:

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THE CITY.
THE CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting - The Standing Committees Appointed-Salaries of Officers, &c.

The City Council held a regular meeting yesterday. Present Aldermen Pain, Slichter, Livingston, Peckham, Wright, King, Dorniden, Reed, Fink, Berkley, Betz, Gross, and Putnam.

Vice President Peckham in the chair.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The chair then appointed the following Standing Committees:

Claims and Accounts—Berkley, Putnam and Betz.

Bills and Meas.—Paine, Berkley and Livingston.

Taxes—King, Dorniden, Reed, Fink, Berkley, Betz, Gross, and Putnam.

Levee—Reed, Slichter and Gross.

Health—Steensel and Rott.

Fire Department—Putnam, Slichter, and Wright.

Markets—Fink and Reed.

Trade—Livingston, Paine and Berkley.

Printing—Slichter, Dorniden and Fink.

Proprietary—Livingston and Wright.

Ordinances—Dorniden, Reed and King.

Gas—Wright, Paine and Putnam.

Police and City Property—Fink, Berkley and Gross, and City Property—Fink, Berkley and Gross.

Relief—Berkley, Fink and Betz.

THE CITY AND COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

The committee appointed to confer with a committee from the board of county commissioners, and appoint a city and county Physician, reported that they had engaged Dr. C. D. Williams.

On motion the report of the committee was rejected, as an old agreement with the College of Physicians to have its members serve alternately, was still in force.

THE LEVEE CLAIM.

The committee on the claim of Hartshorn & Randall, reported allowing \$7,500 for the title of the property. It was laid over until next meeting.

PEERS AND RATES.

On motion a committee was appointed to revise the ordinance fixing the rates of wharfage and license, consisting of Ald. Livingston, King and Berkley.

Also to regulate the fees of the city clerk, on which Ald. Livingston, King and Putnam were appointed.

The Morris Minstrels were licensed at the rate of \$10 per night, after their present engagement.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

The first and third Tuesdays of every month were fixed for the regular meetings of the city council.

REMOVAL OF SHANTIES.

The chief of Police was instructed to have the shanties removed from the block between 11th and 12th streets, and Minnesota and Roberts streets, within ten days.

CITY PRINTER.

Ald. Paine moved to elect A. J. Goodrich city Printer.

Ald. Livingston moved to amend, that the work be given to the lowest bidder, carried.

PORT STREET.

The following members were appointed a committee on the settlement of claims arising out of the opening of Port Street: Ald. Berkley, Fink and Betz.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

The report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to fix the salaries of officers, submitted a report, which was adopted with some amendments, as follows:

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TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation. Double that of any other Minnesota, and therefore presents infinite opportunities which they will not find elsewhere.

APPRECIATION. GRATEFUL.
LEADER AND SENATOR.

The St. Paul Press has for several years been fighting alone, unaided and alone among the journals of this State for a railroad direct from the navigable waters of the Mississippi to the west end of Lake Superior. Almost unaided and alone of all the newspapers in Minnesota we have been fighting on, through good and ill report, against public indifference and against the hostile schemes of speculators in Bayfield town lots and half a dozen other rival interests, to secure such a direct channel to the head of Lake Superior as, it has seemed to us, is the interest of commerce and agriculture throughout the State demand.

Almost wholly through the efforts of the Press, against the persistent and angry opposition of the only other St. Paul paper and some of our most influential citizens, the Council and people of St. Paul were induced to vote a bonus of \$250,000 for such a railroad.

And now that the bill granting lands in aid of such a railroad has passed Congress, the chief friends of the measure do not hesitate to acknowledge that they are chiefly indebted for their success to the earnest and uncompromising championing of the Press.

It is pleasant, therefore, after all our expenditure of zeal and ink, and paper and labor, and time, in the advocacy of measures from which the communities at the west end of Lake Superior are to derive the chief benefit to have now gratefully our efforts in their behalf appreciated.

Under the circumstances we may be excused for the apparent immodesty of troubling upon the attention of our readers, the following flattering testimonial from certain *quondam* subscribers of the Press at Onota, especially as, it will be seen, those gentlemen themselves manifest a singular desire for its publication:

THE "TWO COPPER" POSITION OF THE PRESS.

We the undersigned, subscribers of the St. Paul Press, believing that it would not only be a benefit to ourselves but also to the whole State of Minnesota, that the bill for a railroad to the west end of Lake Superior should pass through and terminate in our own State, therefore we have come to the conclusion that we cannot patronize a paper that shows its interest in our welfare and that of the State at large in the use of the following language:

"Though for our part we don't care two copper whether it terminates in the town of Superior, Onota, or Duluth."—*St. Paul Press*, April 13, 1864.

The editors of the Press are other than ignorant of the geography of our State, and take no pride in being a town of 1,000 inhabitants, or that we are unable to conclude that they have been beaten, and are now openly working for the interests of Wisconsin, or for St. Paul speculators in a Wisconsin town site.

Those of us whose subscription has expired, with those of us who are not yet quite so fortunate, have come to the conclusion that we will not renew our subscriptions, until we are again better informed as to the place where our interest would be best served.

THE GREAT RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Tuesday last was a great day for Minnesota. For on that day Congress made no less than four important grants of land in aid of Minnesota Railroads.

1. For a Railroad direct from St. Paul to the west end of Lake Superior.

2. For a Railroad from McGregor in Iowa, to Mankato in Minnesota.

3. For a Railroad from Sioux City to Mankato.

4. An addition of three sections per mile to the grant of the Minnesota Central.

In addition to these, a further grant of lands was made for a Railroad from Hudson to Bayfield—which, if built—will not be without its importance, and a very great importance, to this State. After all this expenditure of Uncle Sam's domain, it is not surprising that Mr. Kennedy should have wanted to know how much land we have left.

—Gov. Brown has issued an order calling the National Guard of Ohio into active service for one hundred days. They will be clothed, armed, equipped, and paid by the United States government, and will report for duty May the 2nd. After all this expenditure of Uncle Sam's domain, it is not surprising that Mr. Kennedy should have wanted to know how much land we have left.

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—At a meeting of the Commissioners of the International Bridge Company, held at Buffalo recently, for a bridge between that place and Canada, over the Niagara river, over \$300,000 were subscribed. The estimated cost of the bridge is only \$1,000,000. Its speedy construction is looked upon as certain.

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We presume, however, they can find a paper to suit their tastes; and in that event we have no doubt it could readily be purchased to do their bidding for four dollars and a half.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1864.

NUMBER 98.

VOLUME IV.

THE SUPERIOR LAND GRANT BILL PASSED.

The following dispatch was received yesterday morning:

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The Land Grant for the St. Paul and Superior Railroad has just passed the House.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Previous advices had led us to expect a different result; but it will be seen that our Associated Press dispatches of this morning confirm the intelligence and other advices that the Senate bill passed without amendment.

The announcement will be received with as much heartfelt satisfaction throughout the State as, it has in occasioned in this city, but those only can fully appreciate and enjoy the event who have borne the burden and heat of the long contest of which this measure is the triumphant consummation.

In 1860 the Lake Superior and Mississippi company obtained from the Legislature a grant of swamp lands to apply to a railroad "from the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior." Last winter it was further endowed with a bonus of \$250,000 by the people of St. Paul, contingent upon the completion, in five years, of the road in a direct line from St. Paul to the west end of Lake Superior, in Minnesota, and it has now received from Congress a further grant of ten alternate sections of land on each side of the road.

These grants are ample to insure the immediate construction of the road, and in less than five years to-day the products of two-thirds of the State will probably find their way to lake navigation through this channel.

Though some of the citizens of Saint Anthony and Minneapolis have strenuously opposed this grant, we are satisfied, as they will shortly be, that it will prove quite as advantageous to them, perhaps more so, relatively, than to any other portion of the State. For it will boast within easy reach of the iron, copper, coal and other elements of manufactures which, with an adequate population, are all that are wanting to the development of the Falls as the seat of the chief manufacturing city of the North.

And now that this object is so far accomplished that it can be taken to care of, let us take bold and secure the construction of such other roads as are necessary to complete the great system of railroad development.

Under the circumstances we may be excused for the apparent immodesty of troubling upon the attention of our readers, the following flattering testimonial from certain *quondam* subscribers of the Press at Onota, especially as, it will be seen, those gentlemen themselves manifest a singular desire for its publication:

THE "TWO COPPER" POSITION OF THE PRESS.

We the undersigned, subscribers of the St. Paul Press, believing that it would not only be a benefit to ourselves but also to the whole State of Minnesota, that the bill for a railroad to the west end of Lake Superior should pass through and terminate in our own State, therefore we have come to the conclusion that we cannot patronize a paper that shows its interest in our welfare and that of the State at large in the use of the following language:

"Though for our part we don't care two copper whether it terminates in the town of Superior, Onota, or Duluth."—*St. Paul Press*, April 13, 1864.

The editors of the Press are other than ignorant of the geography of our State, and take no pride in being a town of 1,000 inhabitants, or that we are unable to conclude that they have been beaten, and are now openly working for the interests of Wisconsin, or for St. Paul speculators in a Wisconsin town site.

Those of us whose subscription has expired, with those of us who are not yet quite so fortunate, have come to the conclusion that we will not renew our subscriptions, until we are again better informed as to the place where our interest would be best served.

THE GREAT RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Tuesday last was a great day for Minnesota. For on that day Congress made no less than four important grants of land in aid of Minnesota Railroads.

1. For a Railroad direct from St. Paul to the west end of Lake Superior.

2. For a Railroad from McGregor in Iowa, to Mankato in Minnesota.

3. For a Railroad from Sioux City to Mankato.

4. An addition of three sections per mile to the grant of the Minnesota Central.

In addition to these, a further grant of lands was made for a Railroad from Hudson to Bayfield—which, if built—will not be without its importance, and a very great importance, to this State. After all this expenditure of Uncle Sam's domain, it is not surprising that Mr. Kennedy should have wanted to know how much land we have left.

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The Officers and Non-Re-enlisted Men of the 1st Regiment to be Mustered Out To-Morrow.

Veterans and New Recruits to be Consolidated and Sent to Washington.

The following telegram explains itself:

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Major A. D. Nelson:

From the members of the First Minnesota you will select the re-enlisted veterans, all recruits obtained since the regiments returned to the State and all men who have joined as recruits since April 1861, from them, in one or two companies, depending on the number, of legal strength, muster in such officers as may be selected by the Governor, and forward at once to this city.

The remainder of the regiment will be mustered out and discharged the service on the 29th inst. Report to pay department so that a paymaster may be on hand to pay off.

By command of the Secretary of War.

T. H. VINCENT, A. H. O.

Our Kentucky Correspondence.

A Broadside—Low Water—Water of the Mississippi.

Correspondence St. Paul Press.

LOUISVILLE, April 21, 1864.

I have just returned from a promenade up "Broadway," the great thoroughfare for those who delight in quiet shade walks, away from the busy hum and din of the city. This is one of the handsomest avenues in the country—in fact, have yet to find its equal, and although my knowledge of American cities and American *promenades* is not very extensive, I feel quite safe in asserting that "Broadway" can boast of more wealth, beauty, and fashion—yes, and more treason—than any other city in the North.

On Sunday afternoons there is always a great rush of the *elite* to this fashionable rendezvous, and I always find it very pleasant to stroll up and down among the cavalry, and notice the hundreds of gaudy, dressed and really beautiful ladies who congregate there. Our ladies always embrace every opportunity that is offered to display their gaudy and brilliant plumage, for in no other city do ladies dress more elegantly.

And now that this object is so far accomplished that it can be taken to care of, let us take bold and secure the construction of such other roads as are necessary to complete the great system of railroad development.

At present we count as of first importance: (1) the Minnesota Central Railroad road; (2) the St. Cloud and Superior road; (3) the St. Paul and Superior road;—of which more anon.

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We want no business nor any other associations with men in whom rascality and baseness are so ingrained, that they even regard a subscription for a newspaper in the light of a bribe, and who insult us by the assumption that our action as public journalists may be controlled by the sordid motives which govern themselves.

And if they have not heretofore discovered that the Press is worth ten thousand times more to them than they are to the Press, we propose to give them abundant leisure to find it out, and accordingly we hereby give them notice that they will not be permitted to renew their subscriptions to this journal at any time, or on any terms, short of a public apology for the above insidious communication.

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